





## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," .....2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," .....2,338 "....." W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN," .....2,260 "....." R. D. Thomas.  
 "KANKOW," .....3,073 "....." C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," .....1,995 "....." J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," .....1,998 tons.....Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.  
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," .....219 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.  
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," .....588 tons.....Captain J. Wilcox.  
 "NANNING," .....569 "....." C. Butchart.

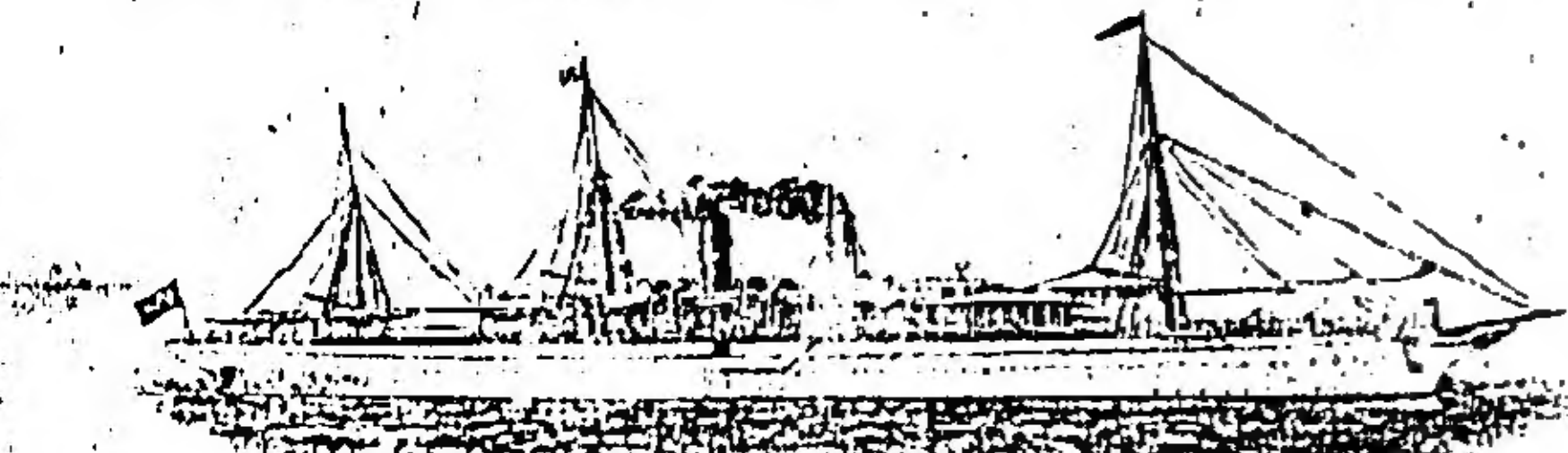
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yanki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.  
 Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.  
 Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,  
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 13th February, 1906.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.  
 12-Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 7	Mar. 28
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28	April 18
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	WEDNESDAY, April 11	May 5
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, April 18	May 9
"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, May 2	May 25
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 9	May 30
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, May 23	June 16

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.  
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail ..... £40. " £42.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 H. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
 Hongkong, 21st February, 1906. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	26th Feb. } Freight.
Müller	(Calling at S'FORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SAMBIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	7th March } Freight.
Ehlers	(Calling at S'FORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
LIBERIA	HAMBURG.	13th March } Freight.
Kier	(Calling at SINGAPORE).	
SAXONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	21st March } Freight.
Sachs	(Calling at S'FORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SILESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	4th April } Freight and Passengers.
Bahle	(Calling at S'FORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	18th April } Freight.
Peter	(Calling at S'FORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	2nd May } Freight.
Schönfeld	(Calling at S'FORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
 HONGKONG OFFICE,  
 King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906.

## Mails.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA.

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 9th May.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
OLDENBURG	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship ZIETEN, Capt. F. von Blum, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 26th February, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 27th February, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 27th February.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	25. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

## TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

## Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

## JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 6th March.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 3rd April.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 1st May.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28. 0. 0.	£18. 0. 0.	£14. 0. 0.	Return £42. 0. 0.	£27. 15. 0.
TO BRISBANE	£30. 0. 0.	£20. 0. 0.	£14. 0. 0.	Return £54. 0. 0.	£36. 0. 0.
TO SYDNEY	£33. 0. 0.	£23. 0. 0.	£15. 0. 0.	Return £59. 10. 0.	£41. 10. 0.
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 10. 0.	£24. 0. 0.	£16. 0. 0.	Return £62. 5. 0.	£44. 5. 0.
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.00
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

## THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

## EUROPEAN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BAYERN	FRIDAY, 2nd March.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

\* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

## TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to Europe by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,  
 AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905

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## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

## Homeward Passenger Season, 1906.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## FOR MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers	Leave	Connecting Steamers from	Due at	Due at		
to	HONGKONG.	COLOMBO	MARSEILLES & LONDON.	PLYMOUTH (London)		
COLOMBO.			(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)		
Tons.	Noon, Saturday.	Tons.	Saturday.	Friday.		
ARCADIA	7,000	Feb. 10	BRITANNIA	7,000	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
DELHI	8,000	Feb. 24	MOLDAVIA	10,000	Mar. 24	Mar. 30
DONGOLA	8,000	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	10,000	April 7	April 13
DELTA	8,000	Mar. 24	MOULTAN	10,000	April 21	April 27
OCEANA	7,000	April 7	MARMORA	10,500	May 5	May 11

ARCADIA .....7,000... April 21... VICTORIA ..... 7,000... May 20... May 26  
 DEVANIA .....8,000... May 5... HIMALAYA ..... 7,000... June 3... June 9  
 DELHI .....8,000... May 19... INDIA ..... 8,000... June 17... June 23

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking. In addition to the above Mail steamers the following

## INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

## (WILL LEAVE FOR

## LONDON,

## CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Tonnage.	LEAVE HONGKONG	DUK AT LONDON
		About	About
↑ JAPAN	4,500	Feb. 14	Mar. 31
↑ SUMATRA	5,000	Feb. 28	April 14
↑ NUBIA	6,000	Mar. 14	April 28
↑ JABA	4,500	Mar. 28	May 12
↑ FORMOSA	4,500	April 11	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles. "SUMATRA" and "NUBIA" call at MARSEILLES.

"JAPAN," "JABA" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage, apply to— E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1906.

[1]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

## HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING." SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI." SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip .....\$30  
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,  
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,  
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905

[14]

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

## REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE

## BETWEEN

## JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



## Intimations.

# Powell's.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

## UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

IS UNDER THE  
PERSONAL  
SUPERVISION

OF  
COMPETENT  
AND  
PRACTICAL  
MEN  
FROM THE  
LEADING  
LONDON  
AND  
PROVINCIAL  
FURNISHING  
HOUSES.

THE  
WORK  
IS  
GUARANTEED  
TO BE OF THE  
HIGHEST  
CLASS ONLY.

# POWELL'S

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1906.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [174]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, King's Buildings, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock (Noon), to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st February to the 7th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1906. [178]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company at Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the Resolutions set out below which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Sixteenth day of February, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,  
JAMES WHITTALL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1906.

## RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the following manner:—

The following Article shall be substituted for Article 130, namely:—130. The Board, through its Secretary, shall make Yearly Statements of the Accounts of the Company from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December in each and every year, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders, at each of the Ordinary Meetings of the Company, together with a Report on the general position of the Company.

2.—That the Board, through its Secretary, shall make a Statement of the Accounts of the Company as from the 1st day of May, 1905, to the 31st day of December, 1905, which shall be duly audited and presented to the Shareholders at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Company to be held during 1906 and that, inasmuch as the Accounts of the Company have already been audited and presented to the Shareholders to the 30th April, 1905, no further or other Statements of the Accounts of the Company for the year 1905 shall be called for by or presented to the Shareholders in respect of Article 130 as this is hereby substituted. [138]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,  
HONGKONG.  
TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN DIVISION of KAU-LUNG occupied by members of more than one family must be Cleaned and Lime-washed THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of January and February.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room and Staircase, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs both in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Back Yard should have its containing Walls Lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

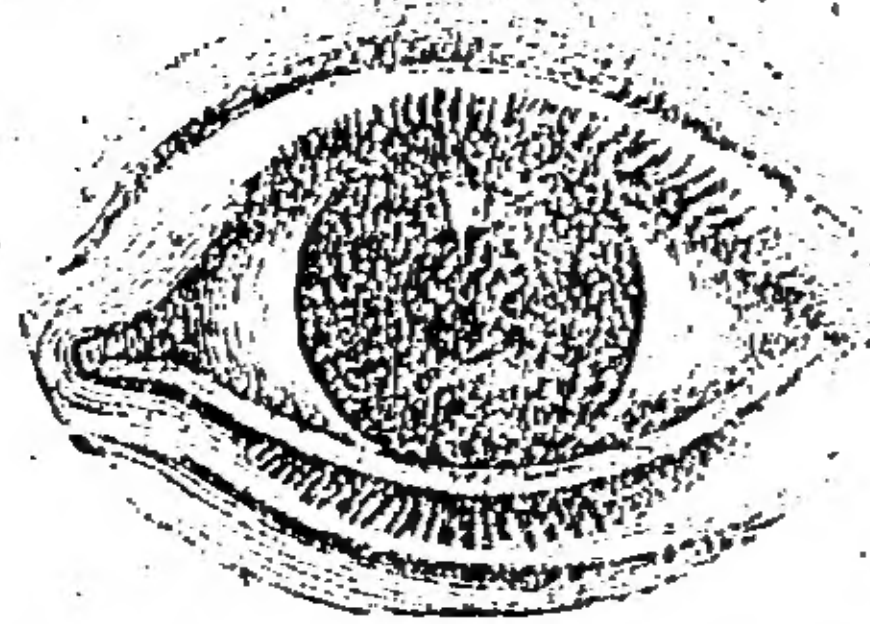
Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed but must be Cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the north end thereof through the Yau-ma-tei service reservoir to the northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOOD OCK,  
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1906. [269]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

CALCUTTA,

59, Bentinck Street.

SHANGHAI,

566, Nanking Road.

## THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

## WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

tests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. Watch carefully against imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the COFFEE ROOM at the RACE COURSE, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—To elect a COMMITTEE and draw up a PROGRAMME for the ensuing season.

C. G. MACKIE,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906. [263]

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. R. LOXLEY AND COMPANY have, on the 24th day of November, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—  
1.—The representation of a Chinaman standing upon a stone finishing a piece of cloth.  
2.—The representation of a Chinese street hawker carrying on his shoulder a bundle of piece goods.  
3.—The representation of a Chinaman beating a drum.  
4.—The representation of a tree with silk worms at work on its branches.  
5.—The representation of a Chinaman standing upon the edge of a cliff overlooking a harbour, holding in his right hand a triangular flag. In the harbour are the representations of a Chinese junk and a ship.

In the name of W. R. LOXLEY AND COMPANY, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks 1, 2 and 3, are intended to be used by the applicants forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—  
Italian, Repps, Brocades, Shirtings, Crimp Cloth, Oxfords, Harvard Cotton Drills, Sheetings, Blankets, Broad Cloth, Stripes, all made of Cotton Materials in Class 24.

The Trade Mark 4 is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—  
Silk Piece Goods in Class 31.

The Trade Mark 5 is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—  
Cereals, Flour, Wheat, Bran, Barley, Maize, Grain and Corn in Class 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1906.

DENNY & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

A BROWN WATER (MARE) "KITTY," and a double set of Harness, complete, in good order and condition. Also a Second-hand VICTORIA for Single or Pair Horses. Can be seen any day at Kennedy's Horse Repository, Causeway Bay. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply—

"A. B."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [212]

## FRAULEIN KRUPP.

THE GIRL WHO RUNS A GREAT GUN FACTORY.

Fraulein Bertha Krupp, the 19-year old girl, who for two years has been the real head and owner of the famous Krupp-Ironworks, has, says an exchange, astonished all Germany with her executive skill. Still in her teens, Fraulein Krupp is one of the foremost living authorities on great guns and battleships, and incidentally, on all the arts and practices and deadly tools of war.

Despite all this, Fraulein Bertha Krupp, rich, and active, and powerful, and loved beyond the normal, is one of the saddest of living souls. This young life, dowered in a superlative degree with almost all that the most ambitious, the most noble-hearted and most noble-minded could desire, is living in the perpetual shadow of a haunting tragedy.

Fraulein Krupp's friends at Essen are unanimous in asserting that for two years they have

## NEVER SEEN A SMILE

on her face, except the sad flicker that springs from courtesy and kindness—not from joy. The hideous stories that gathered round the closing years of her father's life and brought on his obscurity, subconsciously to his daughter's mind, poisoning her days, sucking the youth out of her heart.

To one great task she is said to have vowed her life, to the rehabilitation of the name of Krupp, soiled hideously by the evil reputation borne, truly or untruly by Krupp II. She has resolved to obliterate at all cost, by all means, the memory of the loathsome story, and to make the dishonoured name a synonym for all that is noblest, most generous, most loved. "She goes through life," as was said of a greater person, "bent on a secret mission," and only the long passage of years, bringing about the accomplishment of her dream, can restore to her any semblance of natural happiness.

SLIGHT LITTLE LADY OF NINETEEN is busier than most hard-headed veteran men of business. Outside of the ranks of reigning queens, it is not easy to imagine any woman whose mere will could have more influence for good or ill over individuals and nations. She is queen, socially and economically, of a town of some quarter of a million of people, a town created out of a quiet village by her grandfather and father, and still entirely dependent upon the mammoth works which she controls and which she could, if she chose, shut up to-morrow, remaining colossal rich herself by mere accumulated capital. Her whim or will may any day have international importance. She holds in her slight hands the means of making or marring the destinies of nations. If a little State sues for battleships or great guns on unlimited credit, she has but to say "yes," and the little State becomes formidable in war, a new element in the balance of power. If a great State, in such need as great States sometimes are, comes begging, cap in hand, for war material at fabulous prices, cash on delivery, Fraulein Bertha can refuse and the great State is crippled.

By THE WILL OF HER FATHER Fraulein Bertha is guided in her administration of the works by a council of nominal shareholders; but, in fact, none but the Krupps possess any interest in the institution, and the arrangement amounts to a legal fiction, designed merely to save the real proprietor, the 19-year-old girl, from profitless drudgery of detail. She is and will remain, owner and Managing Director, with plenary powers over the greatest emporium of war materials in the world.

It is the war aspect of her work that interests her most. Boilers and locomotive engines, all the humdrum lines and steel girders, all the humdrum produce of the everyday steel and iron works, never appealed to her in the least. But from her earliest childhood, if the local talk be believed, she showed an absorbing passion for the things that have to do with war.

The construction of mighty steel-cased fighting ships, the secrets of the deadly quick-firing guns, the composition of shrapnel and case-shot; on these her childish imagination seized instinctively; these made the romance of her nursery days, and became the subject of her careful and minute study as her mind matured. Among her earliest toys were tiny, but absolutely perfect working models of every ship and gun constructed at the factory.

As quite a little girl, hand-in-hand with her father, she would wander about the works, watching, questioning and demanding explanation after explanation, until she thought she had

GRASPED THE MEANING of every part of a machine, of every new curve in the frame of a gun.

It was for a long time a source of grief to Krupp II. that he had no son to inherit his immense fortune and to watch over the continuous growth of the world-renowned industry. But by the time his daughter was 15 he declared himself better pleased as things were. "My daughter has the brain of a man, and my son, if I had one, might not have been so steady as she will be!"

Fraulein Bertha is certainly very steady. Every ordinary day sees her down at the factory "good and early." Often, she will shroud her own simple black dress in the thick yellow "over-all" of a farm girl and pass a whole hot morning in one workshop or another, following every stage of the day's work there. In the fierce heat that belches from great furnaces, in the blinding glare of glowing metal, in the perpetual pyrotechnics of noxious colored gases, the slight figure and the earnest, attentive face take on the appearance of some severe Loie Fuller moving about in a fantastic world of flames. Silent, absorbed, yet perfectly mistress of herself, careful at every moment to allow the workers free play in their delicate operations, she watches, studies, sometimes, perhaps dreams as another would of music or before some wonderful vision of natural loveliness. She has been heard to murmur to herself, "Schoen, schoen" ("Beautiful, beautiful") for very joy in the splendour and power of the scene before her.

[Continued on page 7.]

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, the 26th February, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station's Compound, SUNDRY OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES, Comprising:—  
RICE, SUGAR, OLD METAL, CLOTHING, &c., &c.;  
ALSO  
A quantity of SILVER, GOLD and DIAMOND JEWELRY.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. [239]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Peng Chau Island, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	100	Peng Chau Island, Lot No. 1.	As per plan.	2.5	1.000	1244

Hongkong, 17th February, 1906.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the 22nd day of January, 1906, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	100	Kowloon Island, Lot No. 1.	As per plan.	2.5	1.000	1245

Hongkong, 17th February, 1906.

## Entertainment.

## AN ORGAN RECITAL.

will be given in S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, by MR. DENMAN FULLER, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., on TUESDAY, February 27th, at 5.30 P.M.

The programme will consist of Organ Arrangements and Two Motets by the Cathedral Choir. Collection in aid of the Cathedral Choir Fund. Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [240]

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON is authorised to Sign our Firm from this date.

Amoy, 6th February, 1906. [267]

L'URBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

WE have this day RESIGNED the AGENCY at this Port of the above Fire Insurance Co.

P. LEMAIRE & Co.,  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [246]

L'URBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

HAVING been Appointed, this day, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Insurance Co., we are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
3, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [247]

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [158]

KWONG SANG & Co.,  
No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c. Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentle-men's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [180]

## Intimations.



THE POPULAR  
SCOTCH  
IS  
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN &amp; CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

and

HRH the PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [52]

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1906. [162]

## THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO &amp; Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

## LIQUEURS.

L. ROZET &amp; CO., BORDEAUX.

## Special Brands.

Apricot Brandy ... \$2.50 Per Bottle Quarts.

Blackberry Brandy 2.50 " "

Cherry Brandy ... 1.75 " "

Cherry Whisky ... 1.60 " "

Croix. Jaune ... 2.75 " "

Imperial Orange

Brandy ..... 2.75 " "

Mandarine Brandy 2.50 " "

Peach Brandy ... 2.50 " "

BARRETTO & Co.,  
Agents,

Nos. 22 &amp; 24, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [150]



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR.

THE  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY**  
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN ADDITION TO THE  
5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT  
ALREADY ADVERTISED,  
FURTHER

REDUCTIONS  
Have been made from this date IN THE  
PRICES of many of the following:—  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
INFANTS' FOODS,  
SOAPS,  
PERFUMES.

WE MAINTAIN THE LARGEST  
and MOST COMPLETE STOCKS of  
these GOODS in the Colony, and our  
Stocks being frequently turned over, ensures  
all Goods being FRESH and in the BEST  
CONDITION.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.  
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

**\$16.00**

WILL BUY A CASE

**GREGOR & CO.'S**

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST,

BUT

THE BEST!

**GREGOR & Co.,**

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

## BIRTH.

On the 18th February, at Shanghai, the wife  
of H. VON RUCKER, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 4th January, at Camden, South  
Carolina, U.S.A., ELIZABETH CAPERS ZEMP,  
youngest daughter of the late E. C. ZEMP,  
Esq., and the Rev. PALMER CLISBY DUBOSE,  
of the South Presbyterian Mission, Soochow.

## DEATH.

On the 16th February, at Shanghai, THOMAS  
P. DE CAMPOS, aged 56 years.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.

## SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

Of the many pleasing functions which  
have taken place in connection with the  
most prominent of the past citizens of Hong-  
kong, the ceremony of the unveiling of the  
statue of Sir Thomas Jackson—which was  
gracefully performed by the Governor, Sir  
Matthew Nathan this afternoon—takes prob-  
ably the chief position. Sir Thomas Jack-  
son was not an Empire-builder in the sense  
of those two men to whom Sir Matthew  
made reference in his speech to-day; but in  
his own particular sphere he is as great a  
figure in the service of his country as either  
Sir George Goldie or Sir Frank Swetten-  
ham. A record of 26 years' continuous  
service in the East, with but very short  
intermissions, is the proud achievement  
which Sir Thomas Jackson has to his  
credit in his connection with the growth  
and development of the Island. He  
assumed control of the H. K. and S. Bank  
in 1876. Hongkong of 1876 was not the  
Hongkong of the present day. It  
had the notoriety of insalubriousness,  
and if its citizens were no less hospitable  
than they are now, the shores of the Island  
had the reputation of inhospitality inasmuch  
as malaria, which then prevailed to a very  
large extent on the Island, carried away  
very many of its resident population. Thanks  
to the physical endurance of the man who  
accepted to control the destinies of the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank just ten  
years after its incorporation, Sir Thomas  
lived through the long period that he  
resided in Hongkong without in any way  
having his physical or mental capabilities  
impaired. Thus he was able to shape the  
destiny of the Bank, whose circumstances,  
in the words of the chairman to-day, were  
"somewhat humble" to one of considerable  
strength on the eve of his departure from  
these shores in 1902. Through good and  
through bad times Sir Thomas Jackson  
steered his craft with a steadfastness of pur-  
pose; and an unflinching determination to  
weather all storms. He has seen very many  
crises. He has seen the result of specula-  
tion in stocks and in land, and he has seen  
how the outcome adversely affected and  
sapped the vital economy of the Colony;  
but at every stage in the affairs of Hong-  
kong he was able to seize the flood which  
led the Corporation, for whose finances he  
was responsible; to fortune upon the basis  
that it is established to-day—a basis which  
gives it the undoubted right to the title of  
being by far and away "the premier bank of  
the East." To Sir Thomas Jackson all this  
is due. To him the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank owes its name not merely as a finan-  
cial establishment for the carrying on of the  
exchange business of the Colony, but also as  
a political factor, whose influence and power  
as intermediary of the British Government and  
the British public have not failed to realise  
or to utilise. Sir Thomas Jackson lives in  
the memory of the past and present citizens  
of Hongkong. His name is immortalised in  
the beautiful replica that stands in front of  
the monumental building with which his name  
is indelibly associated, and the statue which  
Sir Matthew Nathan unveiled to-day, and  
with which the directors and the shareholders  
of the Corporation have thought fit to  
perpetuate his memory on the scene of his  
labours for the best years of his life, will  
remain a landmark for as long as Hongkong  
remains the important outpost of the British  
Empire that it is to-day.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SUPPLEMENT accompanies this issue, con-  
taining Reuters' Telegrams, a report of the  
Green Island Cement Company's meeting,  
and some matters of general interest.

THE English mail of the 27th January was  
delivered in London on the 23rd instant.

THE *Doson Christian Herald* contributes  
\$10,000 gold to the Japanese Famine Fund.

CAPTAIN C. E. Kitson, 2nd Royal West Kent  
Regiment, arrived per s.s. *Dolla* on 23rd in-  
stant for duty.

OWING to pressure on our space the weekly  
share report and the fortnightly yarn market  
report are unavoidably held over.

It is reported that Russia contemplates retain-  
ing her army in Manchuria on the ground that  
China is being encouraged by Japan to prepare  
for war with Russia.

Yi Keun-tak, an influential Korean, Minister  
of War, has been stabbed and is in a critical  
condition. His assassins are at large.

AN association football match was played on  
the Naval football ground at Happy Valley  
yesterday between the West Kents and H.M.S.  
*Hart*. The soldiers defeated the sailors by six  
goals.

ON the Hongkong Hockey Club ground yester-  
day a hockey match was played between the  
12th Baluch regiment and H.M.S. *Sutlej*.  
The Baluchis, who played a good game, won  
by four goals to one.

DURING the 24 hours ended noon to-day, four  
cases of plague, all of which proved fatal, were  
reported in the Colony, all the victims being  
Chinese. This brings list up to 28 cases since  
the beginning of the year.

AMONG the new arrivals in the Colony, being  
passengers in the P. and O. s.s. *Della*, are  
Lord Dynevor, and his son, the Honourable  
Walter Rice, who are making a general tour of  
the Far East. They are at present guests  
at the King Edward Hotel.

THE two Italian miners who were brought up  
yesterday at the Police Court for examination  
under the extradition law on a charge of mur-  
der were committed to the Victoria Gaol, by  
Mr. F. A. Hazeland, pending the Governor's  
order for their extradition to the Italian  
authorities.

THE Military Governor of Heilungkiang has  
telegraphed to the Waiwupu that the Chinese  
Eastern Railway Company has forcibly pur-  
chased a large parcel of ground from natives of  
Urga, and it must be redeemed by some means  
or other. The Waiwupu, acting on the above  
advice, has begun to confer with the Russian  
Minister on the matter.

A TOKIO telegram, of 16th February, to the  
*N. C. D. News* says:—The second Municipal  
triumphal fête took place this afternoon in  
Hibiya Park. Previously 2,800 troops with  
sixteen prize guns went in procession under  
the command of Prince Kanin, from Uryuu to  
Hibiya Park. Generals Nozu, Nogi, Oku, and  
Kawamura were in the procession.

THE report of the Shanghai Land Investment  
Co., Ltd., whose paid up capital is £15,000,000,  
for 1905, shows a divisible balance, after  
deducting the interim dividend of 6 per cent  
paid in July last, of £1,248,875. It is proposed  
to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent, making  
12 per cent for the year, to put £1,406,880 to  
reserve, and carry forward the balance, £15,  
52,195.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the  
Band of the 2nd Batt. Royal West Kent Regt.,  
on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next,  
from 4.30 to 6 p.m.:—

March—"King Cotton".....Soprano  
Overture—"William Tell".....Kosovitz  
Waltz—"The Old and the New".....Lazar  
Selection from—"The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner  
Auldrie Pinninere.....Lacombe  
Serenade—"Moonlight".....Moret  
Selection from—"The Yeomen of the Guard".....Sullivan  
God save the King.

AT about half-past ten last night Inspector  
Gault, at the head of a posse of police, paid a  
surprise visit to a house in No. 3 Chan Tung  
Lane, Wanchai—a dwelling house for ricksha  
coolies—and managed to capture thirteen men  
who were indulging in a game of *pat-kau*.  
They were placed before Mr. Melbourne at the  
Police Court this morning when the first and  
second defendants had to pay \$25 and the re-  
mainder \$2 each.

A COOLIE named Chan Ying related a very  
improbable story at the Police Court this morn-  
ing when charged with being in possession of  
90 cabbies of sandal-wood, alleged to have been  
stolen from a junk at Causeway Bay. A  
stranger came up to Ying in the street with the  
wood, sold it to him, and then ran away. The  
coolie's tale did not hold, and as sandal-  
wood is being frequently stolen in that district  
Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne taught Ying a lesson  
which should be a lesson to others. Fined  
\$25, or one month's hard labour.

NEAR the Canton wharf this morning a free  
fight took place, in which bamboo carrying-  
poles were much in evidence, and freely used.  
The cause of all the trouble was the breaking of  
a gallon jar of *rumshui* by a careless coolie  
who, rushing across the road, with his pole at  
the "charge," sent the latter full tilt against  
the earthen jar, with the result that much good  
liquor was poured as an unwilling, or unintended,  
libation to some unknown deity, while the  
carrier, with murder in his eye, gave chase to  
the fleeing offender. Supporters on both sides  
took a hand in the ensuing *maelstrom*, and  
the murder in the eye of the owner of the lost *sai-  
shui*, might have materialized but for the tim-  
ely arrival of a burly and breezy master mariner  
on the scene, who by his personality, aided by  
stentorian tones, put the whole fighting outfit  
to rout. Whether the battle was continued  
elsewhere was not ascertainable.

A NEW society which promises to have a large  
membership and to have some interesting  
gatherings is the *N. C. D. News* learns, about  
to be launched in Shanghai. It is to be called  
the Portuguese Amateur Society of Arts and  
Crafts, and a preliminary meeting was called  
for the 18th inst. at the Club Union. Mr. C. E.  
L. Oyarzo, the promoter, will explain his ideas  
in connection with the matter and resolutions  
insulating the Association will be proposed. A  
provisional committee has already been formed  
consisting of Messrs. A. F. L. Barradas, E. S.  
Cameiro, P. M. A. de Gracia, F. M. Guedes,  
L. M. Gutierrez, J. M. Marques, E. T. Martins,  
and C. E. L. Oyarzo. It will be suggested that  
an exhibition be held in May at the Town Hall  
of all kinds of artistic and decorative work  
while the Society will hold regular meetings,  
and outings for those who are photographers,  
to practice and exhibit their work.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the share-  
holders in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking  
Corporation was held at the City Hall, at noon  
to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report  
of the Court of Directors together with a state-  
ment of accounts to 31st December, 1905.  
There were present:—Mr. H. A. W. Slade  
(in the chair), Mr. A. Haupt, Hon. Mr. C.  
W. Dickson, Messrs. E. Goetz, C. R. Len-  
zmann, G. H. Medhurst, F. Salinger, E.  
Shellim, Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan N. A. Siebs,  
(directors), J. R. M. Smith (chief manager),  
Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, S. Hancock, J.  
C. Eter, H. E. R. Hunter, C. W. May, H. N.  
Mody, N. J. Stabb, A. Forbes, C. J. Gonsalves,  
Capt. Tillett, G. Murray Bain, Ho Fook, N.  
H. M. Nennazee, Dr. J. W. Noble, H. W. Fraser,  
J. A. Chinoy, A. G. Morris, Wm. Lysaght,  
J. R. Michael, J. Ormge, Capt. Goddard,  
A. R. Lowe, C. H. Rogge, A. Rodger, E. A.  
Kadoorie, H. Wickham, W. H. Purcell, J. A.  
Jupp, W. H. Gaskell, Lo Cheung Shiu, Cheung  
Pui Kai, Ho Kom Tong, J. J. Leiria, C. H.  
Thompson, W. H. Potts, W. S. Jackson, Wong  
Leung Him, S. H. Michael, Ellis Kadoorie, D.  
Forbes, J. M. S. Alves, H. Schroeter, S. A.  
Levy, A. V. Apar, Jas. Orange, J. Barton, C.  
E. Anton, R. R. Hynd, W. H. Fraser, L.  
Berndtsoeg, F. A. Gomes, and B. Layton.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The re-  
port which I have read on the half-year's work-  
ing of the Bank is no exception to the favour-  
able statements your Directors have had the  
pleasure of laying before you for many years  
past, and I think there is no doubt it will meet  
with your approval. I hope that the proposed  
distribution of profits will also prove satisfactory  
to you. We recommend the addition of ten  
lakhs of dollars to our Silver Reserve. In June  
last we increased the Dividend from £1. 10/-  
to £1. 15/- and I am glad to say that so far  
results have warranted that step. We are able  
to again propose a dividend of £1. 15/- and  
also a bonus of £1, making a distribution of  
£4. 10/- per share for the year. As regards the  
amount of the bonus, while circumstances have  
again been exceptionally favourable, I feel  
that I must repeat the caution uttered by my  
predecessor in the chair to the effect that the  
£1. 10/- bonus should not be looked upon as a  
recurring certainty; more especially in view  
of the fact that we have since added 10/-  
a year to the ordinary dividend. It is only  
fitting that I should say at once that the thanks  
of shareholders are due to our managers,  
agents and staff generally, and I am sure you  
will approve of our action in voting them a  
bonus of 15/- on their salaries. (Applause.)  
Turning to the balance sheet you will find that  
our note circulation shows an increase of thirty  
lakhs of dollars compared with the figures on  
30th June last, while silver current accounts  
are some sixty lakhs of dollars less, reflecting  
the usual demand for money at the end of the  
year. The withdrawal of some of the loan  
funds, temporarily lodged with us in London,  
accounts for the decrease in gold current  
accounts. Deposits in gold remain practically  
unchanged, while silver deposits show an in-  
crease of twenty lakhs. Outstandings under the  
heading of bills payable are twelve lakhs less  
than six months ago. On the other side of the  
account you will see that we are in a very  
strong cash position. Coin lodged with the  
Hongkong Government against excess Note  
Issue has risen from \$8,500,000 to \$10,000,000,  
our cash shows an increase of 30 lakhs  
and we have about 11 lakhs more in bullion  
in hand and in transit. These increases  
are mainly accounted for by the expansion in  
our Note Issue already referred to, and by the  
preparations made for the usual requirements  
of trade at this period of the year. Indian  
Government rupee paper, and consols, colonial  
and other securities, stand at \$1,344,370.38  
against \$1,394,599.64 on 30th June. Sterling  
reserve fund investments remain unchanged.  
Current exchange is now over 2/- the rate at  
which our gold reserve appears in the balance  
sheet; but any difference on that account is more  
than counterbalanced by the price at which the  
sterling investments stand in our books as com-  
pared with their market value. Bills receivable  
are lower by about \$1,000,000 and there is a  
small reduction in bills discounted, loans and  
credits. The dollar totals shown in the balance  
sheet, although higher than a year ago, are ac-  
counted for to a large extent by the rise in the  
price of silver and the consequent higher level  
of exchange. The confident expectation that a  
revival of trade in the Far East would result  
immediately upon the conclusion of peace  
between Japan and Russia, has not been  
altogether fulfilled, but though more slowly  
than was at first anticipated, yet surely the  
signs of renewed activity appear. With re-  
ference more particularly to the region directly  
affected by the war, it is noteworthy that an  
agreement has been arrived at between Japan  
and China which, if interpreted in a wise and  
statesmanlike spirit, should eventually secure  
for all the great commercial nations interested  
the obvious benefit of the maintenance of the  
open door in Manchuria and equal trading  
opportunities for all—thus realising the aim  
which has been so steadily advocated from this  
chair for many years. We must not forget  
that it takes considerable time to move large  
bodies of troops, and this operation has involv-  
ed the requisitioning of all available means of  
inland transport, preventing the free distribution  
of merchandise to the various markets in  
Manchuria. Notwithstanding these difficulties,  
however, a considerable business has been  
done, and there seems every reason to ex-  
pect that, on the opening of the Northern  
ports and with transport available through-  
out the country, we shall see a greater  
demand for foreign manufactures, and the  
opening of new and more extended markets in  
this large and important province. Gentle-  
men, the Bank continues to improve its position;  
we have made a good start for the present half  
year and I think you may safely look forward  
with confidence to the future. (Applause.)

Mr. Jupp said:—I have much pleasure in  
moving the adoption of the report and accounts.  
I feel I am only voicing the sentiments of all  
shareholders present in congratulating the  
directors, the Chief Manager and staff on the  
splendid results they are again able to place  
before us. The bonus of 15/- of their salaries  
voted to the staff, I am confident, meets with  
the very hearty approval of all shareholders.  
(Applause.) As regards the dividend and bonus  
proposed to be distributed, we have also good  
reason to be pleased to see a gradual increase  
of returns to shareholders. We are all relieved,  
I am sure, that the terrible war which raged  
for eighteen months in this part of the world  
is now a thing of the past and that a revival in  
trade is beginning to be apparent. The strong  
position attained by the Bank should, I think,  
be a source of congratulation and pride not  
only to its shareholders but to the whole  
Colony. The Colony and Corporation have  
grown up together so to speak, and each has  
contributed to the growth of the other. (Ap-  
plause.) I cannot think do better, therefore,  
than conclude these few remarks with the  
wish that they may long continue to thrive and  
flourish to their mutual benefit and to the good  
of us all. I have much pleasure in seconding  
the adoption of the report and accounts. (Ap-  
plause.)

Mr. Thompson moved the re-election of  
Messrs. H. A. W. Slade, E. Shellim, and E.  
Goetz as directors of the corporation.

Mr. Rogge seconded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. S. Hancock moved the re-appointment  
of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. G. Wood  
as auditors.

Capt. Tillett seconded.

Agreed.

Dr. Noble said:—Gentlemen,—Before we  
part, I would like to ask you to join with me  
in a hearty vote of thanks to the Court of Di-  
rectors, the Chief Manager, managers and staff,  
all of whom have laboured diligently and faith-  
fully on our behalf. They are each and all  
deserving of the greatest praise for the able  
manner in which they have managed the enor-  
mous funds entrusted to their care, and the  
results produced as shown in the accounts  
just submitted to, and passed by you. As each  
report is issued I always remark that I cannot  
imagine how on earth they contain such a  
standard of excellence. But they do. I, there-  
fore, propose a vote of thanks to the Court, the  
able managers and staff generally. (Applause.)  
The meeting then ended.

## THE "CHARLES HARDOUN."

## BACK IN PORT.

In our issue last evening we gave the account  
of the stranding of the *Charles Hardoun*,  
which recorded the facts as known up to the  
time of going to press. We now are enabled  
to give the full account of the accident, which  
it will be seen from the following statement  
courteously supplied to the representative of the  
*Hongkong Telegraph* by the chief officer of the  
vessel, was after all somewhat less serious  
than was at first believed, and the strand-  
ing, partook of the nature of a rare narrow  
escape. As stated, having taken in all her  
cargo and embarked her passengers the  
*Charles Hardoun* proceeded on her tri-  
weekly trip to Canton, the weather at the time  
being fine and fairly clear. She left the wharf  
at 9.30 p.m. on Thursday and was going, with  
her engines at "slow," down the harbour,  
when at 10 p.m. or one short half hour after  
starting, the weather thickened and a heavy fog  
descended, falling like a curtain between the  
vessel and all surrounding objects. Lights and  
beacons becoming invisible the captain gave  
the order to go dead slow and then to stop,  
while the fog signal was kept going. At about  
five minutes after the order "stop" had been  
given, and while the chief officer was preparing  
to let go the anchor, since to proceed further in  
the blinding fog was out of the question, a sud-  
den bump was felt on the port bow immediately  
followed by another on the starboard bow, and  
it was then found that the *Charles Hardoun*  
had run on to the rocks off Maunwan Island,  
Capstan-mun Pass, which were, at the then con-  
dition of the tide, some few feet below the  
water. Anchors were then dropped to starboard  
and starboard, and daylight waited for. In the morning,  
in response to signals, the tug *Robert Cooke* went  
to the scene and took off the stranded vessel's  
passengers, and after tugging the *Charles  
Hardoun* off the rock—or, more correctly  
speaking, as will be seen from the sequel,  
out of the rocks, and finding her not making  
any water, and therefore in no danger,  
proceeded to "Blake Pier" and there dis-  
charged the passengers. The officers of the  
*Charles Hardoun* then investigated the position  
in which the vessel had struck, when it  
was found she had had a most marvellous  
escape, had but poked her nose between two  
rocks, which formed a sort of natural cof-  
ferdam, the only damage sustained being a dent  
in one of two of the plates on both bows, well  
forward. Finding the vessel was making no  
water, the captain refused all assistance from  
the fleet of launches which flew around, and  
the *Charles Hardoun* returned to her wharf  
under her own steam, arriving there at 7 o'clock  
last evening. Her cargo was at once discharged,  
in order to lighten her, as it was deemed ad-  
visable, under the circumstances, to put the  
vessel into dry dock, and this was done this  
morning, in order to ascertain the extent of the  
damage, and to see whether it would be necessary  
to remove any of the plates for the purpose of  
re-rigging. Whether or not this would be neces-  
sary could not be ascertained, as at the time of  
going to press the docking was not completed,  
and her bottom could not be seen.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.  
American (*Siberia*) 25th inst.  
Indian (*Rufine*) 26th inst.  
French (*Longor*) 26th inst.  
German (*Zieten*) 27th inst.  
Austrian (*Changsha*) and prox.  
American (*America Maru*) 2nd prox.  
German (*Bayern*) 3rd prox.  
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 10th prox.  
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 13th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Socotra* left  
Singapore for this port on 23rd inst. at 8 a.m.  
The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s.  
*Agamemnon* left Singapore to-day, and is due  
here on 1st inst.

## SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

## THE STATUE.

## UNVEILING CEREMONY.

## SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The statue of Sir Thomas Jackson, who for  
nearly three decades ruled the destinies of the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
was unveiled this afternoon, by His Ex-  
cellency Sir Matthew Nathan. There was a  
great gathering of shareholders in the Corpora-  
tion and the general public at the ceremony.  
The statue, which stands immediately in front  
of the Bank, was carried with flags; in the  
centre was the flag of the Colony supported by  
Union Jacks, and the flag of the "Way-long."  
The flags of all nations were at the side, even  
the crescent and star being displayed. There  
was a raised-in area for those invited to attend  
the function. Punctually at a quarter to one  
His Excellency, accompanied by Capt. Arbuth-  
not-Leslie, A.D.C., appeared in his chair, and  
mounted the rostrum which had been erected  
immediately under the statue. Among those  
present were:—Messrs. H. A. W. Slade, A.  
Haupt, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, E. Goetz, C.  
R. Lenzmann, G. H. Medhurst, F. Salinger,  
Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan, E. Shellim, N. A. Siebs  
(Directors), J. R. M. Smith (Chief Manager),  
Colonel Chater (of the Argyll and Sutherland  
Highlanders formerly stationed in Hong-  
kong, an old friend of Sir Thomas Jack-  
son's who happened to be passing through  
the Colony); His Hon. Sir Francis Pigott  
Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., T. Arnold, G.  
Murray Bain, L. Berndtsoeg, J. W. Bulles,  
Hon. Mr. A. W. Brevin, G. de Chanpeaux,  
Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers, J. A. Chinoy, T. P.  
Crutchank, Chan Tong, T. Christiani, W. A.  
Gaskell, H. J. Gedge, E. George, A. Hancock,  
S. Hancock, F. A. Hazeland, H. U. Jeffries,  
Ho Fook, T. F. Hough, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, H.  
Humphreys, W. G. Humphreys, H. U. Jeffries,  
Dr. G. P. Jordan, J. A. Jupp, E. S. Kadoorie,  
J. T. Laus, D. R. Law, B. Layton, A. R. Linton,  
W. Lysaght, J. R. Michael, A. S. Mihara, M.  
J. Minami, E. W. Mitchell, H. N. Mody, A. G.  
Morris, G. C. Moxon, Dr. J. W. Noble, J.  
Orange, E. Pabane, H. Pinckney, C. W. F.  
Playfair, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, W. H. Potts,  
E. A. Ram, A. H. Rennie, E. W. Rutter, W. J.  
Saunders, M. W. Slade, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe  
Smith, Dr. Harston, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart,  
M. Stewart, A. G. Stokes, H. Suter, T. Takami-  
chi, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson, C. H. Thomp-  
son, A. Turner, G. F. Veitch, J. V. V. Verdon,  
J. Whittall, His Hon. Mr. A. G. Wise, A. G. Wood,  
H. P. White, F. B. Deacon, M. S. Northcote,  
J. C. Peter, H. E. R. Hunter, C. W. May, N.  
A. Stabb, A. Forbes, Capt. Tillett, N. M. H.  
Nennazee, H. W. Fraser, Capt. Goddard, A. R.  
Lowe, C. H. Rogge, A. Rodger, W. H. Wick-  
ham, W. H. J. Leiria, W. S. Jackson,  
S. H. Michael, D. Forbes, J. M. S. Alves,  
H. Schroeter, S. A. Levy, A. V. Apar, J. Bar-  
ton, C. E. Anton, R. R. Hynd, F. A. Gomes,  
C. H. Fiery, T. Owen, W. H. Potts, A. Gub-  
bay, C. H. Grace, Capt. W. E. Clarke, Ho Kom  
Tong, Lo Cheung Shui, B. A. Hale, Shigmaga  
(of the Taiwan Bank), F. J. V. Jorge, E. Jones  
Hughes, S. A. Joseph, C. E. A. Beavis, R.  
Mitchell, A. G. Gordon, D. E. Brown, C. D.  
Wilkinson, A. Shelton Hooper, H. B. Heems-  
kirk, and others.

Mr. H. A. W. Slade, the chairman of direc-  
tors, said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—  
By way of introduction to the ceremony which  
we are about to take part in, I will briefly re-  
capitulate the circumstances which have led up  
to it. Sir Thomas Jackson took over the chief  
management of the Hongkong Bank in 1876  
when its fortunes were not very flourishing,  
when indeed the circumstances were somewhat  
humble. He laid down the burden in 1902,  
leaving the institution proudly and, as we  
think, firmly established as the premier Bank  
in the Far East. He was always the first to  
claim that these results were in a large mea-  
sure due to the splendid services rendered by  
the men who were associated with him in his  
life's work; but they, on the other hand, have  
always been ready to attribute them to his able  
leadership. A born leader he was—every one  
who has known him on his serious side knows  
that—but he was more than a leader. There  
are leaders who command admiration by the  
brilliance of their intellectual achievements, but  
who otherwise fail to command our respect.  
A successful Banker must have more than  
intellect. He must have character. Charac-  
ter has more to do with successful banking  
even than brilliant intellectual gifts; for, after  
all, the great thing is to inspire confidence.  
Your Excellency and gentlemen, Sir Thomas  
Jackson had both combined, and when he left  
the Colony, although happily still to be con-  
nected with us as Chairman of our London  
Committee, the shareholders of the Bank  
decided that it was only fitting that some  
monument should be erected to remind those  
who shall come after us of the man and of his  
work. They decided that it should take the  
form of a statue, to be set up in the vicinity  
of the Head Office, so that it might come to be  
regarded as part and parcel of, and be per-  
manently identified with, the institution in the  
building of which he, for so long, took the  
leading part. Gentlemen, H. E. Sir Matthew  
Nathan has kindly consented to unveil the  
statue, and I now on behalf of all the share-  
holders have the honour of asking him to per-  
form the ceremony. (Loud Applause.)

His Excellency said:—Mr. Slade and gentle-  
men—In the three months that I spent in Eng-  
land in 1904 between my return from the Gold  
Coast and my departure for Hongkong, I had  
the good fortune to make the acquaintance of  
three men whose powers of mind, strength of  
character, and attractiveness of personality far  
transcended those which fall to the common  
lot. And I recognised in these three men the  
type that had maintained, during the last quar-  
ter of the nineteenth century, the greatness of  
the British Empire outside the metropolitan  
country. The first of the three was Sir George  
Dashwood Taubman Goldie, who, while guid-  
ing the affairs of the Royal Niger Company,



had secured the myriads of the tiger for Great Britain. The second was Sir Frank Swettenham, who, in a long connection with the Malay States, raised them to their present prosperous condition. The third was the man who, for 26 years, steered the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank through difficulties and dangers to opulence and security, who tempered with caution with equally wise boldness, British earnestness with Irish joyfulness, and necessary strictness with genuine kindness, whose features—well done—in bronze by Mr. Raggi, you are able to look upon to-day, with the admiration and esteem and respect Sir Thomas Jackson has so well deserved—(loud applause).

Sir Matthew Nathan then unveiled the statue, and the loud and continued cheering of the spectators.

Mr. J. R. M. Smith, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan for his kindness in coming to perform the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Sir Thomas Jackson. I also, on behalf of the staff, he went on, would like to take this opportunity of thanking the shareholders and directors for this signal mark of appreciation of the services of our old chief. The bank's staff will ever look upon Sir Thomas Jackson as a personal friend, for he was always full of kindly consideration for those under him. We are all proud to have worked with him and all gratified to think that he has been so greatly honoured. I am sure you will all join me in the earnest hope that he may long live to wear his laurels—(loud applause). And now I ask you to give three cheers for His Excellency the Governor (loud applause).

After the cheers and the "tiger" had been given, His Excellency returned thanks and the proceedings ended.

#### A HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON AND HIS WORK.

The ceremony of unveiling a statue to Sir Thomas Jackson, which took place to-day, marks very fittingly the work of a financier whose ability and energy have left their imprint on the Colony. His memory is indelibly enshrined in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which is itself one of the leading features of this island—a potent factor in its prosperity. The distinguishing trait about Sir Thomas Jackson's character, while Chief Manager of the Bank, was his absolute devotion to duty. What struck those who had to deal with him in Hongkong was his observant nature. He saw everything, and he saw round corners—probably that was the secret of his success; but it is at least certain that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank would not be what it is to-day had there been no Sir Thomas Jackson. As a result of his efforts, aided and assisted by numerous capable, efficient and willing coadjutors, the Bank is not merely a factor in the progress of the Colony; it is almost a name to conjure with, and it is now entering into international obligations which will yet further improve its standing and confer greater honour on the Colony.

Sir Thomas Jackson is an Irishman, born in a district with a fine Irish name, Croosnaglen. It was the Irish blood in his nature, probably, which made him such a companionable man. He was educated at an academy known as Morgan's School, at Castle Knock, and by private tutors. Deciding to enter the banking profession, he joined the Bank of Ireland at Belfast when he was nineteen years of age. Four years later, in 1864, he came to the East, where all his successes were to be won. He entered the Anglo Bank, but in 1876 he came to Hongkong and became Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Meanwhile he had married a sister of Mr. G. M. Dore, of Hongkong. Altogether Sir Thomas Jackson was for more than a quarter century in Hongkong, and during that period the Bank with which he was associated rose from a comparatively humble origin to become one of the recognised financial media in the world, and by far the most influential banking institution in the Far East. Within recent days we have seen the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, through the foresight of the Government, extending its scope by negotiating loans for the development of China's internal economy. The name of the Bank is far better known in London than that of some of the many City institutions and its bond is accepted everywhere. During the long period that Sir Thomas Jackson was connected with the Bank in Hongkong, he had to guide his craft through many troubled waters; that he did so successfully is evidenced by the position of the Bank at the present time.

#### THE BANK STARTED.

The histories of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Sir Thomas Jackson are so inseparably intertwined that the story of one is the life-history of the other. When the bank was started in 1864—twelve years before Mr. Jackson joined it—there was much dubiety as to its ultimate success. A mushroom grown in a night could scarcely compare with such banks as the Chartered, the Mercantile, the Commercial, the Oriental, the Anglo and United Service, or the Central Bank of Western India. There were then firmly established, enjoying the confidence of investors and depositors alike, but in July, 1864, the firm of Dent & Co., one of the princely houses of the period, issued the prospectus of the newly-formed Corporation which started with a capital of five million dollars in 20,000 shares of \$250 each. What contributed to the success of the Bank more than anything else was the broad spirit which animated its directorate. There was no question of party or state about the institution in any shape or form. A glance at the names of those who were the provisional committee, practically the founders will indicate this at once. There was Mr. A. F. Heard, of the established house of Heard & Co., Thomas Sutherland, whom everybody knows as the great head of the P. & O. Company, the head of the Suez Canal, and the patron of half a hundred institutions, D. Lapraik, the founder of Douglas & Co., W. Schmidt, A. Sassoon, Paltanjee Framjee, W. Adamson, Pestonjee Dhanjeejee, and others. The first manager was Mr. V. Kresser, who

entered upon his duties on the first day of January, 1865. Whether he did actually work on New Year's Day is matter for doubt; in fact it is a shrewd guess to hazard the opinion that this familiar notice, "The Exchange Banks will be closed" was operative then as now on festive occasions.

#### THE FLUCTUATING DOLLAR.

It is interesting to note here how the money market stood. It had been recommended by Sir J. Bowring that there should be established at Hongkong a Mint for the issue of British dollars. At that time, in 1850 to 1859, there were constant complaints as to the embarrassing fluctuations in the value of the Mexican dollar and the insufficiency of the small silver coins procured from England. In July, 1851, clean silver dollars (Mexican) bore a premium of 7 per cent. above their intrinsic value as compared with barred silver, and subsequently reached a premium of nearly 12 per cent., which, however, fell to 8 per cent. in the early part of 1863. It was felt that these excessive fluctuations of the common medium of exchange in China and Japan must tend to embarrass the operations of commerce. In 1862 Sir Hercules Robinson obtained the sanction of the Colonial Office for the principle on which he proposed to base a reform of the currency of the Colony, the official re-establishment of a silver standard based on the Mexican dollar. By a proclamation dated January 9, 1863, it was determined that Mexican and other silver dollars of equal value should, together with those silver coins of Mexican standard and bronze cents and cash being hundred or thousandths parts of the Mexican dollar, be the only legal tender of payment in the Colony. This date, however, was not fixed until the Mint was established in 1865. But Sir Hercules Robinson obtained the sanction for the Mint and a large stock of subsidiary coins. These consisted of silver ten-cent pieces, bronze cents and 1/2 cent mills (cash). The intrinsic value of the silver ten-cent piece was such as to make \$3 free value equal to \$2.87 intrinsic value.

#### MEXICAN DOLLARS.

Sir Hercules Robinson, H.M.'s Government, that Mexican dollars now passed current in large quantities even in Shanghai; that the dollar had already been declared the only legal tender of payment in Hongkong; that the supply of Mexican dollars had become quite insufficient, in consequence of the new demand for Japan; that even in the silk districts of central China payments, formerly settled in specie, had now to be made in undefined Mexican dollars which were at a high premium; that consequently a British dollar of an equal value to that of the Mexican was urgently required. In consequence of these representations the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury approved (April 10, 1863) of the proposal of Sir Hercules, and suggested that the proposed Mint should be established in Hongkong by local enactment to be approved by the Queen, and that it should be placed under the control and supervision of the Master of the Royal Mint, with a view to assay and verification of the coins to be issued from it. Arrangements were accordingly made by Sir Hercules, the site now occupied by the East Point Sugar Refinery was appropriated for the purposes of the Mint, additional land reclaimed from the sea, at a cost of £9,000, a water supply secured at a cost of \$3,550, buildings commenced which cost \$5,000, and a staff ordered from home. Several ordinances were also issued providing for the conversion of British currency in all payments by or to the Government (of 1863) and for the organisation of the Mint service (of 1864). The former of these two Ordinances ordained, with reference to the above mentioned proclamation of January 9, 1863, that as soon as the date referred to could be fixed, all payments due in British sterling to or by the Government should be made in dollars, cents or cash, to be issued from H.M.'s Mint, at the rate of 4s. 2d. to the dollar.

#### TRADE IN 1866.

It was just at this period that the Suez Canal was opened. Prior to that, vessels to Hongkong had to undergo the terribly long and monotonous voyage round the Cape. It was only the other day that we were speaking of the new *Delhi*, an 8,000 tonner, and the *Danubius*, a sister ship, which the P. & O. Company have put on the run to the East. Now we are complaining about the length of the passage to Europe. The probability is, however, that until we get aerial or rail-less railways we can hardly expect to get home much under a month. However, the opening of the Suez Canal gave an extraordinary impetus to trade in the Far East. The Godowns of Hongkong were crammed, the treaty ports were overflowing, the volume of commerce increased tenfold, the methods of trade were revolutionized, and in 1866 the foreign trade with China amounted to nearly £25,000,000. Of that trade Great Britain had £11,587,723 or nearly 63 per cent. of the whole, and for the distribution of that traffic Hongkong was the central emporium. It was under these favourable conditions that the Hongkong Bank was started. In 1866, the shareholders of the Bank "felt confident of coming prosperity" and the Bank was incorporated by charter.

#### THE BANK'S DIVIDEND.

Now the Bank had become the financial pulse of the Colony. In February, 1872, the Bank declared a dividend equal to 12 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. In February 1873 it did the same, after we are told, some hesitation on the part of the directors, but in August, 1874, the directors declared themselves unable to pay any dividend at all, complaining of heavy losses and failure all round. In 1875 the Bank was still a non-dividend paying concern and a Commission of Inquiry was suggested. However, in 1876, the Bank had recovered its former position, changed the manager, rid itself of encumbered estates and paid £1 dividend per share. The very next year, in 1877, after Sir Thomas Jackson had been manager for a year, while continuing to pay the same dividend, the Bank increased its reserve fund to half a million dollars "which called forth,

in favour of the Chairman of the Company (the late Mr. E. R. Bellifio) and the new manager (Mr. Th. Jackson) votes of thanks, with acclamation by the very man who stated at the time, eighteen months previous, they had thought very hard things about the prospects of the Bank." Thus Sir Thomas Jackson had rehabilitated its standing, and was now a power in the land.

#### BANK NOTES.

Between 1864 and 1872 the annual circulation of bank notes in Hongkong averaged two and a half million dollars. The Anglo and Commercial Banks had collapsed, and there had been a run on the Oriental and Chartered Banks, when the circulation of notes fell to one and a half millions. In June, 1872, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank obtained the permission of the Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, to issue \$1 notes, whereby a much-felt want was supplied. Twelve months after the issue of these notes there were \$17,500 in circulation. The total number of notes in circulation, all denominations, in 1874 had reached three and a half million dollars. Then, of course, the famous heads of departments at St. Stephen's took it into their noble and distinguished minds, or what they were pleased to term minds, and said that the circulation of \$1 notes was a serious evil, because, forsooth, these notes would be largely in the hands of the poorest Chinese who might be even more subject to panics than the mercantile classes. The Governor, acting under instructions, asked the Bank to show cause why the \$1 notes should not be called in. Then the Colony rose in arms. An Memorial was signed by everybody who was anybody; the Chamber of Commerce roused itself from its usual lethargy and passed a special resolution in favour of the retention of the \$1 notes.

#### WANTED—A BRITISH DOLLAR.

"At this time there were three silver dollars in circulation. There were a new Mexican dollar, an American trade dollar and a Japanese dollar or yen. When the new Mexican dollar came out it was boycotted by the shroffs and traders in Hongkong. The Viceroy of Canton had it assayed, when it was officially announced that to pay 10 taels worth of pure silver it would be necessary to pay 11.11 in new Mexican dollars, that 100 new Mexican dollars were equal to \$101.41 old Mexican dollars. As a result of that, and the published assay of the American trade dollar, the Mexican dollar came into favour again. The English community were anxious to have a British dollar which should not be defaced by stamping. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in 1874 the feeling was expressed with altogether, and an almost unanimous opinion was voiced against the introduction of the American trade dollar or the Japanese yen. Then the English authorities were communicated with but they replied that the proposal to coin a special dollar for Hongkong was impracticable, as it would cost two per cent. for coinage and one per cent. for freight. Thus the movement for a Hongkong dollar came to an end.

#### A CHINESE LOAN.

In 1871 the Chinese Government contracted a loan with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of £600,000 at 8 per cent. giving as security the whole of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs. No better evidence of the stability of the Bank or the standing of the Colony could be furnished. Since then, the Bank and the Colony have helped China on many occasions, but this loan in 1874 was the *impulsus*, so to speak, of confidence.

#### A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A terrible thing happened in 1879. The dollar fell till it actually touched 3s 6d/8d! The tael fell below five shillings. It seems comic to-day to speak of a 1s. 6d. dollar in the face of these troubles of a generation ago. Never was trade less. People went about wringing their hands and bewailing their fate to live in a time of a 3s. 6d. dollar. Everybody was affected—even the poor coolie. Prices rose and fell, and they seem to have kept on rising ever since. Speculators stepped speculatively, investors drew out their money, the land was paralysed. A horrible time! But the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank kept on making money. In 1880 it stood pre-eminent in the China trade because it was content, as one chronicler naively put it, to mind its own legitimate business. The reserves were piled up, the idea being to raise the reserve fund to half the amount of the paid up capital. Its shares stood at 110 per cent. premium in 1887. In other words the shares stood at \$152; to-day it is difficult to get them in quantity for \$890. This was the time that was floated in fear and trepidation, but then the Bank had Sir Thomas Jackson at the helm and that counts for much.

#### BACK IN HONGKONG.

It will be seen from these notes that from the first the Bank under Sir Thomas Jackson was a success. There were crises, of course, and the Bank had its vicissitudes as every institution of the magnitude of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is bound to have, but they were safely negotiated, and Sir Thomas Jackson retired after years of strenuous work in the East. When he went to London he was given the command, in voice in the affairs of the Board there. Soon after, Hongkong passed through one of the revere financial crises which have marked the history of the Colony. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was in dire straits, not because its funds had been drawn out to an extent that the firm foundation on which it rested had been impounded, but on account of the depressed condition of the Colony. And when the Hongkong Bank suffers it is synonymous with the suffering of the whole Colony, its merchants and its traders, its inhabitants and its workers. Therefore the master-hand was required again at the helm to steer the barge through the stormy waters into which things commercial had been plunged in the East generally. Much against his will, but to relieve the situation, Sir Thomas yielded to the request for his presence in Hongkong. He was at once reinstated in office and the familiar remarks, "By his extraordinary tact, his comprehensive grasp of affairs and his wonderful finance, he speedily rehabilitated the monetary affairs of the Colony, and when the crisis had been faced and overcome he returned to England. That prosperity which he left behind him has not only remained but it has been progressing at a rate undreamt of by the most sanguine founders of the leading financial institution in the East, and today the Bank is the intermediary between the British Government and the Chinese Government on the one hand and the British investors on the other. The result is that now the Bank has attained a position of solidity and has accumulated that vast reserve, which places it in the front rank of financial institutions not only in the East but in the world at large.

AN EVEN KEEL.

The great policy of Sir Thomas Jackson was, as he described it in his own words, to keep the Bank "on an even keel." That is to say, by keeping the liquid funds of the Bank in a proportionate share in gold and silver, the silver reserves being held in Eastern securities and in properties, and the gold reserves being invested in London, in such funds as commanded themselves to the excellent judgment of Sir Thomas Jackson. That "even keel," no matter how the turbulence of the water agitated the monetary world, or whether values rose or fell, safeguarded the Bank under all circumstances.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

A time came when the issue of the Bank's notes far exceeded the amount authorised by the deed of incorporation; and it will be remembered how, to protect the public, the Colonial Office, in one of its fits of fury, imposed the condition upon the Bank that for every dollar of its notes issued in excess of the amount authorised the Bank should deposit with the Colonial Treasury a dollar in silver to meet the excess in note circulation. To-day in the vaults of that wonderful institution, the corner of Queen's Road and Des Vaux Road there must be accumulated millions of money in the Mexican coin to meet the requirements of the Government and of the public.

A GOOD STORY.

In 1889 Sir Thomas Jackson was knighted by Queen Victoria. A rather good story is told in this connection. Sir William Robinson was the first to hear the news and hurried off to congratulate his old friend. But "Mr." Thomas Jackson was enjoying his matutinal tub at the time and could not be seen for the moment. It is said by that malicious jade rumour that he lay flat in his bath when he was told that he now had a handle to his name; but of course we cannot vouch for the fact. In 1902 Sir Thomas was created a baronet. In common with our readers and all who are interested in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank we wish Sir Thomas Jackson long life and happiness, and we trust that in the fullness of time he may be enabled to revisit the scene of his success and view his own counterfeit presentment as it stands facing the Bank over which he ruled so long and so ably.

#### THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the change of arrangements for the performances to be given by the Bandmann Company, an advertisement of which appears in the usual place in this issue. It will be seen that they open a two weeks' season to-night with "Lady Madcap," as already announced, but that the pantomime "Aladdin" will only be staged one night (Monday) and not three with a matinee, as was at first intended. On Tuesday "Sergeant Rags" will be put on, Wednesday "Little Michus" and on Friday will see the "Earl and the Girl." Further productions will be announced in due course.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	105 1/2
Do. demand	105 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	105 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	25 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	50 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	21 1/2
India T.T.	154 1/2
Do. demand	155 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	118 1/2
Singapore T.T.	131 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	101 1/2
Yan—Bank T.T.	125 1/2

##### BUYING.

4 months' sight L/C.	2 1/2 7/16
6 months' sight L/C.	2 1/2 9/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	5 1/2
1 month's sight do.	5 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2 1/2 11/16
1 month's sight France	2 1/2 6/16
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2 6/16
4 months' sight Germany	2 1/2 1/16
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2 1/16
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	9 5/8

#### To-day's Advertisements.

##### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. M. BECK, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

##### ON

TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1906, at 2 P.M., within his residence, "Dunford," The Peak,

##### THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—  
TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, VIENNA CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with GLASS, DINNER WAGGONS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, BOOKCASE, E.P. and SILVER WARE, DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEAD with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES with GLASS, WARDROBES SHANGHAI BATHS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

A quantity of PLANTS in Pots. Catalogues will be issued.

##### TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906. [26]

##### FROM HAMBURG.

THE H. A. L. Steamship.

##### "SLAVONIA."

Captain Forzelli, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hards and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd March, 1906, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd March, 1906, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906. [27]

#### To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 31st December, 1905, at the rate of ONE POUND AND FIFTEEN SHILLINGS together with 100 US OF ONE POUND STERLING per Share of \$125, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of February, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906. [270]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

##### NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, 51, Collyer's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1906, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.  
That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation and issue of 80,000 New Shares of \$25 each (fully paid up) to be offered at par and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the shareholders of the Company according to the Company's register of shareholders on the first day of July, 1906, in the proportion of one new share for every three old shares in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such new shares to be paid on the first day of July, 1906, and that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said new shares be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

Dated 24th day of February, 1906.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Leece & Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MAURICE E. BANDMANN, And by special arrangement with

MR. GEORGE EDWARDS And the GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON.

SEASON FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY), 24th February,

"LADY MADCAP."

MONDAY, 26th February,

"ALADDIN."

(ONE NIGHT ONLY).

TUESDAY, 27th February,

"SERGT. BRUE."

WEDNESDAY, 28th February,

"LITTLE MICHUS."

THURSDAY, 1st March,

"EARL AND THE GIRL."

Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Seats can now be booked. Plan at the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence usual time. Hongkong, 24th February, 1906. [230]

##### GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M., on the 28th February, 1906.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each bill should be drawn, but no bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

J. R. GALE, Capt., A. F. D., H.M. Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Fletcher Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906. [268]

CANADIAN SALMON

AND

HALIBUT.

FRESH AND NICE.

40 CENTS PER LB.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST ON PAGE 8.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906. [25]

#### Intimations.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

THE APOLLO PIANO PLAYER

IS A

MUSICAL TRIUMPH.

You should hear it.

RECITALS DAILY.

NEW MODEL PIANOS

BY THE MOST NOTED

EUROPEAN MAKERS.

"OWN MAKE"

IN SOLID TEAK.

Embodying the

MINIMUM

OF COST

WITH THE

MAXIMUM

OF EXCELLENCE

\$375 AND UPWARDS.

"VICTOR TALKING" MACHINES.

WITH TAPERING ARMS.

LATEST OPERAS AND SONGS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [38]

Trade Mark

TELEPHONE No. 135.

THE

DISTILLERS

COMPANY



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	1st March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKA"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	17th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	20th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	28th "

The S.S. "Agamemnon" left Singapore on the 24th inst., and is due here on the 1st March.

## HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	27th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	13th March.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PELEUS"	30th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	27th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMEDE"	10th April.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TEENKA"	24th "

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via HAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KEEMUN"	19th March.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"OANFA"	25th February.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	27th February.
MANILA	"TEAN"	27th "
ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	28th "
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	3rd March.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	3rd "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KATONG"	6th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	7th "
NEWCHWANG	"HUICHO"	7th "

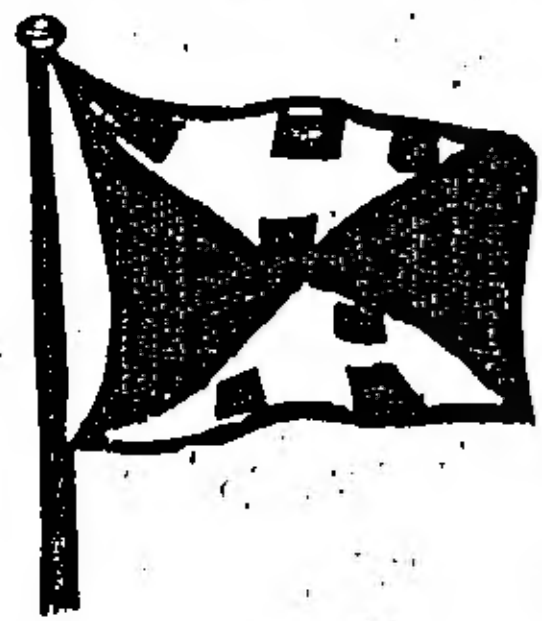
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUJH	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 3rd March, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 10th March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

TSIN TING.  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,  
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 12nd July, 1904.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAT,"  
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays  
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,  
if tide permits.FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,  
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single  
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,  
50 cents; Return, 25 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied  
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for  
returning passengers only, at an extra charge  
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a  
Private Cabin which has accommodation for  
two or more passengers will be charged \$5  
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.  
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.SAM WANG CO.,  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1906.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons	Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309	T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238	H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabins.Passage Fare—Single Journey...\$4.  
Meals...\$1 each.  
The Company's Wharf is a short distance  
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 27th Feb., Daylight.
SGAPORE, SRABAYA & SAMARANG	"CHUSANG"	TUESDAY, 27th Feb., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"HUSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 28th Feb., 3 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HUSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 28th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 28th Feb., 4 P.M.
FIENSTIN	"WOSANG"	THURSDAY, 1st March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd March, 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	THURSDAY, 8th March, 3 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Cebu and Yangtze Ports.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datta, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan,  
Jesselton and Labuan.These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA,

## PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGAT ON COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	March 11th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	March 23rd.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	April 8th.
"ARABIA"	4,481	Metcalf	"

The S.S. "Nicomedia" left Portland on the 13th instant, and is due here about March 13th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENLARIQ,"

Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above,  
on or about the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and  
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to  
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March,  
at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.A Stewards and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
VIA

NOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	27th Feb.
Hyades	3,753	J. Alwen	6th Mar.
Lyna	4,417	G. V. Williams	6th April
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	28th April

\* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.  
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.Queen's Buildings.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906.

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## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship

About

"ST. GEORGE" 24th February.

"SHIMOSA" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply  
toDODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906.

## Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.  
REGULAR SERVICE TO  
W-LADIVOSTOCK.S.S. "SLAVONIA,"  
Capt. Porzellus, 26th February, (via Nagasaki).S.S. "DAPHNE,"  
Capt. Schipper, 4th March (via Shanghai).The steamers have superior First-class Accom-  
modation for Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906.

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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above  
Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at  
3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906.

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## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. Mooltan.From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and  
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 1st March, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906.

[4]

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 27th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's representative at an ap-  
pointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here after which date  
they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906.

[4]

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 27th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's representative at an ap-  
pointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here after which date  
they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906.

[4]

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees  
and the Company's representative at an ap-  
pointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 26th February will be  
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1906.

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## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their  
Goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed  
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the  
26th instant, will be landed at



## Hotels.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.  
PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD-ROOMS.  
HOT AND COLD WATER throughout.  
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS  
(if required).  
ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each  
floor.  
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

## OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905.

## ORIENTAL HOTEL, MACAO.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated in the

Centre of Praya Grande with splendid

view of the "harbour".

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND

TOURISTS.

For Terms, &amp;c., apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Macao, 16th October, 1905.

## To Let.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to

the Water, suitable for the storage of

any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

IARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSDORF TERRACE,

KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, formerly

in occupation of the Steam Laundry

Co., Ltd.

No. 6, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit

Road.

No. 6, CLIFTON GARDENS.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, (near

Polo Ground).

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-

NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906.

TO LET.

## FRAULEIN KRUPP.

[Continued from page 3]

Every such morning has practical results. A few days afterwards, the foreman of the section visited will be called to her private room at the factory, to discover that the little mistress has ELABORATED A MINUTE PLAN aiming at some improvement in the existing system, either for the better expedition of the works or for the safety of the workers.

This last is a constant preoccupation to the tender-hearted girl. Not long ago she proved it in a fashion that set all the town talking. One of the most peculiar features of the works is the vast tunnel mainly underground, in which the steel flange-pieces, which are great guns, that leave the Krupp factory is tested in actual use. Periodically the whole town of Essen, which is built over a maze of exhausted coal galleries, rocks and reverberates as the giant cannons are fired. The crash within the tunnel is appalling, and men have been known to cower in terror where they stand for the awful roaring of the guns in the depths. Fraulein Bertha during her father's lifetime was sternly forbidden to enter the tunnel. Recently, despite all the eloquent protestations of the foremen, who even sought to obtain a futile prohibition from Fraulein Krupp, Fraulein Bertha made up her mind that it was her duty to attend a trial. For two hours she was down amid the hideous noise and the very real danger—nervously pressing against the fall, they say, and unable to check a little "Oh, oh" as the great guns opened, but holding good to the end.

She went home immediately after the trial and did not come to the factory the next day. But in a short time she communicated to the Chief Inspector of the gun department a carefully conceived body of new regulations, indicating

MINUTE CHANGES

In the mathematically ordered positions of the men engaged in the perilous work, and a more scientifically calculated pointing of the barrel, a safer angle. Before next trial her plan was, with some slight modifications, put into effect and it is thought that the danger of the tunnel work stands at its least possible.

One of the managers told a friend how one day Fraulein Krupp quite won the heart, after humiliating the pride of a representative of the Italian War Department. This officer, in

common with the rest of the world, had nursed the idea that Fraulein Bertha was merely the uninteresting owner of the stock of the great establishment. After the brief formality of courtesy, introducing the object of his visit, he asked to meet the chief of the gun factory, to submit the plans on which he desired an estimate. Fraulein Bertha said: "You may address yourself to me, Colonel." "Charmed, I am sure," bowed the Colonel, and again talked graciously of the trial, but Fraulein Bertha was in the mood of the armory, not of the salon, and questioned him closely on the (government's) requirements. Astonished, he thought, as he confessed, to deluge her rapidly with technical details, in the hope of her getting quickly turned over to the responsible man behind. Fraulein Bertha proved a match for him; he met every point with illuminating explanation, drew a diagram on the blotter, illustrating a mechanical device that had been suggested to secure a particular end he had in view, instituted a lengthy comparison between certain Krupp guns he had mentioned and those the Krupp house had recently put forth, and finally

LEFT HIM DUMBFOUNDED

in the assurance that in all Europe there was not a veteran artillery officer that knew half as much of the inside of the modern great guns as this slight, pale-faced young girl standing timidly by her desk in the prettily furnished boudoir at the Krupp works.

Boudoir is the word. For if Fraulein Bertha is the brain of a great captain of industry, of an engineer, of a scientist, she has much of the manner and habit of a dainty lady of society. There is nothing mannish about her appearance or her chosen environment. Ever since her father's death and her accession to her great heritage she has lived in the strictest seclusion from all outside conversation or acquaintance. When she is not at the works she is shut up in her library at the Villa Hugel, toiling over books. She is a confirmed student, working not merely in the subjects incident to the main pursuit of her life, but in general literature and in a wide field of highly specialised knowledge. She is an accomplished linguist, speaking very well, it is said, English, French, and Italian, and having some acquaintance with Russian—"the four languages which," besides her own German, it has been said, "have most to do with cannon."

At Villa Hugel, in addition to its splendid collection of pictures and sculpture, brought together by the fine taste of the unhappy Krupp II, contains also a noble library. This, the natives tell, is generally the last room from which the lights are extinguished at night. Fraulein Bertha is burning the midnight oil, and from the terraces of the cafe on the heights of Ruhrstein looking over the wooded valley to her hill-topped home, they can, from a distance, see the lights of the city. Other-wise the Villa Hugel, whether by day or night, is a tomblike in its austere reticence. None of the splendid festivities that once made the rendezvous of all the fashion of Germany now take place within its walls.

## STRENUOUS JAPANESE.

AN AMERICAN APPRECIATION.

Major Seaman, a surgeon in the U.S. army, who was detailed to study the Medical Corps of the Japanese Army in the recent war, paid that arm of the service a wonderful tribute, saying that it stood as a model to all the other armies of the world. American Medicine recently said: "In the Orient there is a new art of war depending upon a new style of physique of a race which has never before been put in this work. Repeatedly the Russians have reported the Japanese to be so exhausted that they could not pursue, yet the pursuit kept up with no change of vigor. The Japs are short, stocky, and blessed with muscles big enough for a much taller man. He is consequently able to do more work than a European of equal weight. A rural letter-carrier thinks nothing of distances for which we demand horses, and in exceptional cases the rickshaw man has been known to trot forty miles a day dragging his passenger. The daily drills of the soldiers include athletic exercise too severe for the average European soldier, such as running up and down long flights of stairs. It is not surprising, then, that their troops should cover long distances, and the report of four successive days of 35, 30 and 15 miles of marching are perfectly credible. They are reported to have marched 48 hours without food and with little rest, and then to have fought well, though he captured men have dropped asleep instantly." The west has "caught a Tartar" where it least expected to find him. No country in Europe or America, it is believed, would be willing, in the light of recent events, to fight a Jap army with equal numbers. The Jap spirit is a factor as important as the Jap physique.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Delhi, Br. s.s., 4,783, J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., 23rd Feb.—Shanghai 20th Feb., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Saint George, Br. s.s., 2,673, H. B. Sadler, 23rd Feb.—Yokohama 16th Feb., Gen.—D. & Co. Ld.  
Progress, Ger. s.s., 689, Ahren, 13rd Feb.—Moji 10th Feb., Ballast.—H. A. L.  
Wisconsin, U.S. flag ship, 17,000, Drake, 24th Feb.—Manila 20th Feb.  
Slavonia, Ger. s.s., 3,206, F. Polzella, 24th Feb.—Hamburg 11th Jan., Gen.—H. A. L.  
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Rösch, 24th Feb.—Funchow 20th Feb., Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd, Gen.—D. L. & Co.  
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,346, W. B. Brown, 24th Feb.—Manila 20th Feb., Sugar and Hemp.—B. & S.  
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 764, H. Schlaikier, 24th Feb.—Haiphong and Heihow 23rd Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.  
Hangsang, Br. s.s., 1,356, Wilde, 24th Feb.—Canton 23rd Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

## Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Saint George, for Manila.  
Daijin Maru, for Swatow.  
Andra Rickmers, for Heihow.  
Yongtang Maru, for Manila.  
Lungang, for Manila.  
Kudichow, for Chetoo.  
Chih, for Chetoo.  
Tjimaht, for Shanghai.

## Departures.

Feb. 24.  
Delhi, for Europe.  
Dalla, for Shanghai.  
Queda, for Yokohama.  
Radnorshire, for Nagasaki.  
Antenor, for Singapore.  
Andra Rickmers, for Heihow.  
Chih, for Tientsin.  
Lungang, for Manila.  
Kudichow, for Tientsin.  
Yikang, for Swatow.  
Haiman, for Chinkiang.  
Haiman, for Swatow.  
Yayuta Maru, for Australian Ports.

## Passengers arrived.

Per Slavonia, from Hamburg—Messrs. Karl Prell and F. Böhm.

Per Italian, from Coast Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Richards and child, Mrs. Miss Plumb, Miss Eving (2), Rev. Wale, Mr. Johnson, Miss Brockett, Masters Brockett (2), and 250 Chinese.  
Per Delhi, from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs. Le Johkur Citter, R. Truman, T. R. Southern, F. W. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Banier, For Singapore—Mr. M. Olsen, For Marselles—Mr. L. P. Solomon, Miss L. Harris, and Mr. F. McCormick, For London—Mr. O. C. H. Read, H. Dyson and E. Holbam Williams, From Yokohama for London—Mrs. Weatherall, and Mr. H. D. Angus, From Kobe for Bombay—Mr. S. R. Homonjes, For London—Mr. Mrs. and Miss G. Evans.  
Per Teau, from Manila—Miss Tompkinson, Messrs. Scott Joseph Plummer and Macdonald.

## Passengers departed.

Per Zuffro, for Manila—Mr. H. Mordant, and Mrs. H. M. Gordon.

## Shipping Report.

Str. Araraton Apar from Calcutta, etc.—Light N.E. monsoon, fine and clear all the way.

Str. Waihsing from Wuhu, etc.—Woosung to Heishan strong N.E. winds and high sea, thence to port variable winds and fog.

Str. Delta from Bombay—Fine weather throughout, delayed by haze on leaving Singapore. Anchored off Ling Ting last evening at 8 p.m.

Str. Onang from Calcutta—Light N.E. to Ely winds and smooth sea, with fine clear weather as far as Gap Rock; thence to port light S.W. winds with dense fog.

## Vessels in Port.

STAMPA.

Arratton Apar, Br. s.s., 2,931, E. Fey, 23rd Feb.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 17th Feb., Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ld.

Binh Thuan, Fr. s.s., 2,000, R. Lagane, 13th Feb.—Wakamatsu (Japan) 21st Feb., Coal.—B. & S.

Borussia, Ger. s.s., 6,951, Ph. Hahn, 20th Feb.—Wilhelmshaven 13th Jan., Gen.—H. A. L.

Cairo, Nor. s.s., 1,381, J. Larsen, 13th Feb.—Moji 9th Feb., Coal.—B. & S.

Chowfa, Fr. s.s., 1,955, J. Spiesen, 16th Feb.—Bangkok 9th Feb., Rice and Timber.—B. & S.

Cinta Joben, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 22nd Feb.—Saigon 18th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Chunshang, Br. s.s., 1,477, Cox, 20th Feb.—Hongkong 17th Feb., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 905, H. Ohta, 22nd Feb.—Tamaui via Amoy and Swatow 21st Feb., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Decima, Ger. s.s., 791, H. Schlaikier, 22nd Feb.—Amoy 10th Feb., Ballast.—O. S. K.

Dr. Hans Jürg Kier, Nor. s.s., 691, H. E. Larsen, 19th Dec.—Hilolo 14th Dec., Sugar.—Aagaard & Thoresen Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 16th Feb.—Vancouver 25th Jan. and Shanghai 13th Feb., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,791, T. Petersen, 22nd Feb.—Saigon 17th Feb., Rice.—J. & Co.

Haus Wagner, Ger. s.s., 965, Kayemann, 3rd Feb.—Swatow 2nd Feb., Ballast.—L. W. & Co.

Kioyoi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,495, S. Kawamura, 17th Feb.—Kobe via Moji 12th Feb., Mails and Gen.—A. K. & Co.

Matchew, Ger. s.s., 1,600, J. Harjes, 21st Feb.—Bangkok 15th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Matteppa, Br. s.s., 3,420, W. H. Dornand, 15th Feb.—London via Colombo and Singapore 7th Feb., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 17th Feb.—Nandakan 10th Feb., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mercedes, Br. transport, 2,900, J. S. McGregor, 6th Feb.—from Pulo Condore Island.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Dames, 22nd Feb.—Bangkok 16th Feb., Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Palamcolita, Br. s.s., 2,208, T. P. Babb, 21st Feb.—Funchow via Penang and Singapore 15th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sho Shu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,760, Nemoto, 17th Feb.—Klung 14th Feb., Coal.—O. S. K.

Tjimaht, Dut. s.s., 2,470, N. de Brouwer, 22nd Feb.—Macassar 12th Feb., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

T. S. Queda, Br. s.s., 7,740, R. H. Coope, 22nd Feb.—Rangoon 10th Feb., Rice.—O. S. K.

Windsor, Br. s.s., 1,853, J. B. Booth, 19th Feb.—Fremantle, W.A. 2nd Feb., Sandalwood.—D. & Co. Ld.

## SAILING VESSELS.

Albert Rickmers, Ger. ship, 1,883, Hulesbusch, 19th Feb.—New York 6th Sept., 1905.

Kerosine—S. O. Co.

Otra, Nor. ship, 1,199, V. Pefanes, 24th Dec.—Fremantle 18th Oct., Sandalwood.—S. & Co.

Rosa, Br. bq, 822, Wright, 10th Nov.—West Australia 4th Aug., Sandalwood.—S. & Co.

Vincent, Br. ship, 1,774, Cox, 28th Jan.—Philadelphia 20th July, 1905, Oil.—S. O. Co.

## Steamers Expected.

From Angart Due

Siberia, Shanghai, P. M. Co., Feb. 25

Dun of Mains, Singapore, Y. Y. K., Feb. 25

Kutsang, Singapore, J. M. & Co., Feb. 25

Longan, Singapore, M. M., Feb. 25

Zieten, Japan, M. & Co., Feb. 27

Borneo, Sandakan, M. & Co., Feb. 28

Socotra, Singapore, P. & O. Co., Feb. 29

America Maru, Japan, T. K. K., Mar. 2

Changsha, Thursday, B. & S., Mar. 3

Bayer, Colombo, N. & Co., Mar. 3

P. Waldemar, Sydney, M. & Co., Mar. 10

Emp. of China, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., Mar. 13

Nicomedia, Portland, P. & A. Co., Mar. 13

## DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Vigilante, Kowloon Dock.

Hyades, " "

Janus, " "

Kinsha, " "

Mooshen, " "

Otter, " "

Rambler, " "

Robin, " "

Sandpiper, " "

Snipe, " "

Tako, " "

Sutlej, " "

Tamar, " "

Teal, " "

Virago, " "

Waterlily, " "

Whiting, " "

Wildgeese, " "

Woodcock, " "

Woodcock, " "

Woodcock, " "

Woodcock, " "

Woodcock, " "

Woodcock, " "

Woodcock, " "

## 10-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.

Queen's Road, West.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Pucker; Te Deum, Jackson, Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 1, 364, 298 and 464, Kyrie, Arnold.

Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Cantate, Monk; Deus, Hopkins; Hymns, 375, 360, 271 and 55.

Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch Daylight will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.); returning afterwards. The Answering Penitent is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m. (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m.

Union Church—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

## Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Nagasaki and Vladivostok—Per Slavonia, 26th Feb., 11 A.M.

Vladivostok—Per Kyoyai Maru, 26th Feb., 2 P.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tjiluwang, 26th Feb., 4 P.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per Hangsang, 26th Feb., 3 P.M.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Tremont, 27th Feb., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Chunshang, 27th Feb., 2 P.M.

Manila—Per Teau, 27th Feb., 3 P.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Ningpo, 27th Feb., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin, Per Zieten, 28th Feb., 11 A.M.

Manila, Penang, Singapore, 28th Feb., 2 P.M.

Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Tjiluwang, 28th Feb., 3 P.M.



For Sale. THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock:—

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK AND VEAL, DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Australian Oysters, 24 doz. bottles \$1.00 per bot.

Australian Smoked Mullet, 0.50 per lb.

Bacon, Best Eng. 0.75 "

Bacon, Best Aust. 0.70 "

Corned Meat Extract, 2 oz. 0.70 per pot.

Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) 1.05 each.

Chickens, do 0.75 "

Chickens, Livers 0.04 "

Chickens, Gizzards 0.04 "

Ducks, Local (dressed) 0.65 "

Ducks, Wild 0.75 "

Geese, Local (dressed) 1.50 "

Halibut, Fresh Canadian 0.40 per lb.

Hares, Australian 1st Grade 1.40 each.

Ham, Best York 0.70 per lb.

Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" 0.65 "

Legs, Best Aust. for Ham (cut) 0.60 "

Kidneys, Australian Sheep 0.05 each.

Oysters, American (large size, in tin) 2.50 per tin.

Partridges, Local 0.75 each.

Pigeons, Local 0.25 "

Pigeons, Wild (dressed) 0.20 "

Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade 0.65 "

Rice Birds 1.00 per doz.

Salmon, Fresh Canadian 0.40 per lb.

Sausages, Australian Frit 0.60 per doz.

Sausages, Own Make (of Australian Meats) 0.25 "

Tongues, Australian Sheep 0.20 each.

Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) 0.70 per lb.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.

Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.

Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906.

MAILS. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.

HAVER, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE."

Captain Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 6th March, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Australien* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *OCEANIE* 20th March.

S.S. *TOKIN* 3rd April.

S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC* 17th April.

S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* 1st May.

S.S. *POLYNESIE* 15th May.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for HATAY, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

The Steamship

"DONGOLA."

Captain G. Philipps, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mongolia*, 9,505 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Peria*, due in London on the 21st April, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Supercargo agent.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUR.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	{ \$1 15/- @ exchange 1/104 = \$18.66.67 } { for first half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	{ \$890 } { London 295 1/2 } { \$38 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/8) for 1903		
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 7/8 %	\$340 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$900,000 \$169,215 \$202,455 \$795,935	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.1.1905	5 %	\$93 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 95
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$7,000,000 \$40,000 \$311,451 \$1,043,930 \$1,524,364	\$2,337,112	\$4 1/2 for 1904	5 1/2 %	750
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$7,000,000 \$5,000 \$5,500	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$177 1/2 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$218,793	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 %	\$89 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$320 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$261,438	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$21 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	\$88,041 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$120,000 \$241,150 \$1,359	\$21,080	\$1 for second half-year 1905	8 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$241,150 \$1,359	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/104 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$97
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 43,762	{ Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905 } { Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905 }	7 1/2 % 7 1/2 %	Tls. 59 1/2 sales Tls. 50
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,444 \$65,000	107,815	{ \$1.80 } { \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 4 1/2 % } { 4 1/2 % }	{ 24 1/2 } { \$23 }
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24,257 \$400,000	\$929	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$147 1/2
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$21,725 \$130,153	\$21,431	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 36 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 194,479 Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 36 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 \$150,000	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 %	\$212
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,087	\$3 for 1897		\$30 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1904		Tls. 72 1/2 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$18,000 \$26,011	\$13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)		Tls. 10 sellers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	none	G \$90,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905		G \$17 sellers
Gold Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	Dr. \$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$3 1/2
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Farham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	15,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	9 1/2 %	Tls. 124 1/2 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$24,423	\$8,577	\$3.75 (on old capital) for 1904		\$24
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000 \$10,000 \$41,500	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$107 sellers
Poon, Long and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$50	\$41,500	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	8 %	\$163 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$65,500	Dr. 10,260	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hoagkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 227 1/2 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212 1/2 buyers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDING.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year		Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516 Tls. 34,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 %	\$28 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$90,000	... \$1,502	Final of 60 cents making 1.60 for 1904	12 %	\$15
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,845	... \$1,502	None		\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000	... \$1,502	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,075 \$31,087	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2 %	\$149 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$67,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$116 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1	13 %	Tls. 17 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$20,386	First year	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$12 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	7 %	\$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 111 ex div.
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,725	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 58 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.1905	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 52 1/2 buyers
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	13 %	Tls. 62 ex div.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 % a/c 1897		Tls. 275 buyers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$20	None		\$100
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$134	\$770	1/3 per share for 1904	10 %	\$64 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,183	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$30
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	10 %	\$10 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905		Tls. 80 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$3,739	None		\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$25,000 \$2,864	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$5 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$500,000	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$32 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for the year	10 %	\$25 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1905	6 1/2 %	\$16 1/2
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$2,706	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$35
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,117	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterbury Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	10 %	\$10
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of \$5 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouw	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 52,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	{ 4th interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.12.05 making } { in all Tls. 22 1/2 for 1905 }	9 1/2 %	Tls. 232 1/2 buyers
plottatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 19,465	Dr. Tls. 137,538	Tls. 5 for 1902		Tls. 25
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. P. \$5,019	None		\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$16,455	None		\$50
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	none	... \$16,455	None		\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 143,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 130
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 %	Tls. 67 1/2
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	45,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 9,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 165 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,297	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2		Tls. 60 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	\$20	\$20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905		Tls. 510 common
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	None		\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.1905	8 1/2 %	\$6
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	\$5 for 1905		\$160 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$551	{ \$0.80 } { \$10.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 1/2 % 11 %	\$0 \$180
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$5,096	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Final of 70cts. making \$1.20 for year 1904/05	11 %	\$11
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Final of 70cts. making \$1.20 for year 1904/05	11 %	\$11



# The Hongkong Telegraph

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5004

號二初月二年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.

六拜禮

號四廿月二英港香

313 PHS ANNUM.  
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### NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address. Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copy sent by post, an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

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### BIRTH.

On the 15th instant, at "Kaichung," Kowloon Frontier Head Bungalow, the wife of J. A. PEACH, a son.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 11th February, at Shanghai, GABRIEL THIESSEN, I.M.C., to Mrs. CHRISTINA MURRAY CAMPBELL.

### DEATH.

On the 14th February, at 16, Morrison Hill Road, at the age of 22, EMILY, the dearly beloved daughter of Augusta Papier. Shanghai papers please copy.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.

### ANOTHER SINGAPORE SCHEME.

(19th February.)

All who are interested in Far Eastern shipping questions will watch with interest the discussion evoked in Singapore by the proposed harbour improvement scheme. For several years now Singapore has been considering this question, which is so vital to the continued prosperity of the port, and various plans have been prepared at one time or another showing improvements in so far as the safety of vessels was concerned and in what accommodation. The most ambitious of these schemes was one framed by Mr. Matthews of the well-known firm of Coode, Son and Matthews. According to that scheme the cost of erecting moles, dredging, and providing for wharves was estimated to run into the millions. It was altogether very elaborate and the business community of the Southern Colony made

it pretty clear that they had the strongest objections to the adoption of a scheme involving such a tremendous outlay. The questions at issue have been argued backwards and forwards, from every point of view, but even yet there is nothing like unanimity in Singapore on the subject. A long communication appeared in the *Strait Times* the other day from the pen of Mr. J. E. Romenij, of Messrs. Maunsfield & Co., dealing with the whole question in the most exhaustive manner. The writer makes it clear that Singapore is absolutely dependent upon the shipping, and therefore it is of the utmost necessity that everything should be done to keep down the expenses in connection with the loading and discharging of cargo. "As regards the 'local trade,'" says Mr. Romenij, "the trade that Singapore possesses as a distributing and collecting centre for the neighbouring colonies and upon which the Home trade has to rely to such a great extent for support as a feeder and consumer, that trade is by no means so firmly secured, as it almost entirely depends upon the demand from those places as regards their requirements, and upon their being obliged or not, or whether it is to their advantage to use this place as a market or as a port of transshipment for their produce. In this connection it must be remembered that, as the neighbouring ports grow in importance, they at the same time get more directly connected with other distributing and receiving centres, and even with the home market; and their becoming more and more independent of Singapore in this way cannot fail to have its effect on the local trade, both as regards the actual imports, exports, and transshipment of goods, but very materially also as regards the local passenger traffic and native labour market, both of which contribute so much to the prosperity of the Colony." Not for a very considerable time have the people of Singapore had their eyes so clearly opened to the fact that their trade rests on a most insecure foundation. Without the shipping Singapore is lost, and what is there to prevent the distributing lines calling at the neighbouring ports instead of transshipping goods at Singapore? Then there is the statement that "in many instances small coasting steamers run at a loss, and this has to be made up out of the profits on the general goods and produce trade, which their owners carry on, such as is the case in many Chinese concerns where owners and traders are combined, and where the steamers are merely run as a convenience to enable them to do their own trade." All this proves the necessity for running the port on the most economical lines. And Mr. Romenij would be content with a modified scheme of harbour improvement, preferring to extend the wharves in the direction of Keppel harbour, than to embark on a scheme for the construction of moles to enclose the "roads." Whatever is done, Singapore cannot afford to lag behind a single day. Already competition is rife on every side; Sabang is a serious rival as a coaling station and the Dutch ports are straining every nerve to obtain visits from the ocean liners, in order to do away with the distributing expenses incurred in Singapore. Of course, the danger of Singapore's decline as a great port is practically non-existent as yet; but it is well that there should be clear-eyed advisers who can foresee the threatening cloud and devise measures to maintain the prosperity of the Colony. By this time it is probable that some idea of the character of the scheme which will be adopted has been gained from the Crown Agents who called for tenders, but it is quite evident that people in Singapore are pretty much in the dark. At all events they only realise that an extensive and expensive scheme of improvement will be submitted, and whether the finances of the Colony can afford such a scheme is another question. In view of the warning addressed by Mr. Romenij, however, it is apparent that the Colony has not taken up consideration of this matter any too soon. In Sir John Anderson Singapore has a very able administrator whose regime has already been marked by unusual features, such as the expropriation of the docks and the fixing of the dollar, and it may be assumed that the difficulties in the way of arranging a satisfactory improvement scheme will disappear as they are discussed.

### "NOT MY PIDGIN."

(20th February.)

Every householder and employer of labour in Hongkong will rejoice at the verdict given by Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, in the action brought by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson against two of his private coach coolies for refusing to perform duties which they characterised as "not my pidgin." Throughout the East that phrase "not my pidgin" is to be heard from morning till night. In the household, the coolies and "boys" have strictly defined duties—defined by themselves; and from these they would not deviate one iota. Cases have been known where a household has been seriously inconvenienced because the boy whose "pidgin" it was to do a certain duty, could not be found for the morning, and the others refused to demean themselves by performing his work. "Not my pidgin" extends through the whole gamut of labour. At first it is frequently an arbitrary list of duties among themselves. Then, when the order comes to do this or that, they triumphantly cry "Not my pidgin." And they stand by that principle with the steadfastness of heroes—or the reverse. What is the

direct result of this "pidgin" business? Surely, it must be plain that one distinct outcome is that three or four servants are necessary to do the work of one. Every house in Hongkong has three or four domestic who would be absolutely unnecessary were this "pidgin" cry unheeded. And small households are over-run with "boys" of one sort or another who are simply falling over each other's feet. Of course, the expenses are greatly enhanced, and the ordinary troubles of life increased by this plethora of useless servants, who have simply worked themselves into an easy billet by the parrot cry "Not my pidgin." No doubt in the days when every other person was a merchant prince or a ducal scribe, and money was plentiful, an excess of servants and a large wages bill did not matter so much. But to-day most people have to emulate the mythical Scotsman and look at every shilling twice before spending it. With the ordinary necessities of life remaining at the same figure as that at which they were priced when the dollar was only two-thirds of its present value, people are turning into misers against their will and simply through the force of circumstances. Consequently, a stern sort should be planted of this "not my pidgin" arrangement. In the case which occurred yesterday, Mr. Wilkinson had asked the boys, who were doing nothing, not even dreaming, to wash the verandah windows. Of course that being somebody else's "pidgin" could not be done by the chair coolies. They said they would rather be dismissed than perform "work to which they were not accustomed"—as if washing windows required a scientific education. Mr. Wilkinson promptly charged them under the Ordinance, and for doing so, and taking the trouble of going to Court, he deserves the praise and thanks of the community. The sooner that "not my pidgin" is rooted out of the minds of the coolies the better it will be for everybody. It is to be hoped that others who may meet with the same reply will adopt Mr. Wilkinson's plan and get their impudent servants punished at the Magistracy.

### BRITISH SHIPPING PROGRESS.

We have received a copy of Lloyd's Register Shipping Returns for the last quarter of 1905, which provide some exceedingly interesting information with regard to shipping and shipbuilding in particular. Excluding warships there were 515 vessels of 1,355,756 gross under construction in the United Kingdom on 31st December last, as compared with 403 vessels of 1,049,860 gross at the same date in 1904. The document states that "the tonnage under construction has shown a steady increase since December, 1903, and the present figures are within 57,000 tons of the total reached in September, 1901, which is the highest on record." As compared with the return for the September quarter the figures show an increase of 30,000 tons, while the June quarter's total is now exceeded by 54,000 tons. Going into details the reader will find that Great Britain still stands pre-eminent in shipping, and seems likely to hold that position for a good many years to come, if the present condition of things continues. Out of these 515 vessels which are being built, no less than 390 have been laid down in British yards, the tonnage being 1,129,529 gross. And of these 390 vessels, 309 are steamships and 21 sailing vessels. Not a single nation in the world comes near these totals. For the "British Colonies" 19 vessels with a tonnage of 32,751, are being built. For South America there are only 19 vessels of 19,185 tons under construction. Norway follows with 14 vessels of 14,719 tons and Germany with 7 vessels of 28,610. All the rest are insignificant although Austria-Hungary has 3 vessels of 11,532 tons on the stocks. It must be borne in mind that only vessels are dealt with here which are taken notice of by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, but as that is the principal compilation in the world on shipping the facts stated are the more important. There is a table showing the vessels classed according to tonnage, and from that it appears the largest number, 88, are to be of between 200 and 500 tons, the next being 84 of 3,000 to 4,000 tons, 83 of 4,000 to 5,000 tons and 60 of 1,000 to 2,000 tons. Two are between 12,000 and 15,000; three between 15,000 and 20,000; and 3 above 20,000 tons. Coming now to warships (under construction in the United Kingdom, we learn that there are 6 battle-ships laid down, 4 of which are in Royal Dockyards; 7 1st-class, armoured cruisers; 4 in Royal yards; 17 torpedo boat destroyers; 11 in private yards; and 19 submarine boats, all at Barrow. Under the heading of warships for "foreign or not stated" nationalities, there are being built at private yards, 2 battle-ships, 2 cruisers, and 2 torpedo boats—a total of 8 warships at Royal Dockyards and 47 at private yards, the total tonnage of the 55 vessels being 262,025. In the table headed "foreign and colonial shipbuilding" it appears that on 18th November last there were 5 vessels of 4,931 tons on the stocks at Hongkong; 1 ship of 1,850 tons at Shanghai; and none at Singapore, or at least none stated. The districts in the British Colonies mentioned as shipbuilding centres are—Hongkong, Melbourne, Newcastle, N.S.W., Singapore and Vancouver. There are 94 vessels under construction in Germany, 41 in the United States, 37 in Norway, 26 in Holland, 19 in Japan, 17 in France, 16 in Italy and lesser numbers in other countries. Altogether the returns form an interesting record and prove that Britain still leads in shipbuilding as well as shipping.

### THE IMMENSE WEALTH OF CHINA.

(21st February.)

An assertion repeated at frequent intervals usually becomes an accepted fact in course of time, and the reformer who harks back to the actual condition of things may be treated with derision. But a report compiled by an official of the standing and ability of Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., formerly the British Consul-General at Shanghai, cannot be lightly disputed, and such a report has just been issued by the Foreign Office under the style, "Land Taxation in the Province of Honan." It has been customary to assert that China is a poor country, with vast undeveloped resources, but still poor. When the Powers demanded an indemnity after the war there were constant representations that China could never pay anything in the nature of an exorbitant demand, and the United States was magnanimous enough to forego her claim to any indemnity. The Mackay Treaty, indeed, bears evidence that the comparative poverty of China was a basis of consideration of those who framed its provisions, the great idea being that the Chinese Government should support, or, at least, should not hamper or hinder, companies formed to develop the Middle Kingdom by the instruction of modern methods. In the light of these facts, an illuminating and remarkable report is that published by Mr. George Jamieson, and it deserves more attention than is usually devoted to the "blue" books of the Diplomatic and Consular service. In 1897 Mr. Jamieson wrote a report as to the incidence of the land tax in China, by far the most important of the many taxes imposed. Now he has collated additional information which he presents as supplementary to the original statement. The actual yield of the land tax was obtained from the official reports printed in the Peking Gazette, but no reliable figures of the sums received from the peasantry could be gathered. Now, however, Mr. Jamieson has investigated the conditions in Honan, as illustrated by the taxes imposed on the Peking Syndicate, which in 1898 secured the right to build a railway to connect its mines with navigable waters and, for that purpose, to acquire by purchase the necessary land. The Syndicate proceeded in 1902, after the Boxer trouble, to acquire land to the extent of 1,500 acres from some 6,000 landowners. They purchased the land outright, becoming ordinary proprietors under native tenures, subject to the same taxation as Chinese landowners. In due course they were required to pay land taxes; and in 1903 and 1904 they met the official requirements. The Peking Syndicate acquired 16,432 mow—a mow being, roughly, a sixth of an English acre—and their annual taxes amounted to 17,348.88 Kuping taels—a Kuping tael being 11 per cent. better than the Shanghai tael, or about three shillings in English money. From that, Mr. Jamieson works out his calculations of the land tax returns in Honan. The land tax seems to date from 1710, but by surcharges and exactions the original tax has been doubled or quadrupled. And in this connection Mr. Jamieson may be quoted—"It may be noticed in passing with what extreme accuracy calculations were made in those days when figures were worked out to the seventh decimal. One wonders by what extraordinary arithmetic the land tax came to be fixed at exactly 0.0368355 taels per mow, or in what conceivable coin the unhappy cultivator paid down to, say, the ten thousandth part of a farthing." When the surcharges rise beyond the means of the peasants a riot occurs, only to be settled by a compromise arrived between the magistrate and the settlers. However, without going into details as to how the authorities work a "squeeze" by adopting for calculating purposes a theoretical coinage and converting that into copper cash at an arbitrary rate, and then reverting it into current cash—whereby 70.657 taels becomes 166.20 taels—we come to Mr. Jamieson's consideration of the return from the land tax in Honan. That province is taken as typical of China—good plains land in a high state of cultivation. "The area of Honan province is about 60,000 square miles. Assuming that two-thirds of this is under cultivation, the taxable area would be over 20,000,000 acres, or at 6 mow to the acre, say 150,000,000 mow of ground." The area actually registered as cultivated is given as 63,986,185 mow—which is taken on the authority of the returns of 1812. But that amount must have more than doubled in a century. On the basis of 150,000,000 mow the sum levied on the people would be well over 88 million taels—"a sum which is not very far short of what is now returned for the whole Empire of China." Mr. Jamieson proceeds—"Compared with the insignificant sum of less than 3,000,000 taels now returned by the province of Honan, these figures may well seem incredible, but I simply state facts as I find them." But taking the 1812 returns of cultivated land the tax collected on land would still amount to over 12 million taels. Where does the odd 9 million disappear to? Of course there is only one possible assumption; it goes into the pockets of the officials en route to the chief officials and to Peking. So that three-quarters of the total sum collected is sheer wastage, to describe it by no stronger term. Taking the whole Empire of China the proceeds from land taxation alone should amount to 451 million taels—or on the basis of Sir Robert Hart's calculations 450 million taels. "The experience of the Syndicate's railway in Honan shows an average levy of 0.1882 taels, or nearly double the sum at which Sir Robert Hart puts it, so that if the present levy is only continued there should be

400,000,000 taels forthcoming for Imperial purposes, and yet a very large sum left over for costs of administration and other provincial purposes." Naturally, the conclusion is that China is very far from being bankrupt; and if the Chinese Government would only see it they should reap an annual income from land taxation nearly twenty times larger than they do at present.

### BRITISH CHIVALRY.

One is reminded by a case which cropped up in Court yesterday that all things considered, the Briton can scarcely claim to be a chivalrous individual. It is true that at one time he would scour the country with, over one eye, a patch which could only be removed when the knight had performed some act of valour; or a glove at his throat only to be pocketed when he had slain some equally glib and adventurous. But these were only emblems which gave permission for unbridled license. The fair ladies of a past age were supposed to admire the gallant who committed excesses, who challenged all and sundry to sanguinary conflict, in their name. That was all the homage they received. In Elizabeth's reign the blood referred to his mistress by fancy names such as "my sun-dazzling serenity" or some similar fantasy which betokened, one would imagine, a weakening of the brain. Nowadays, the chivalry of the ordinary male begins and ends with the offering of a seat in a crowded car, and even that is done with bad grace. When it comes to granting rights to women the Briton is woefully slow to act. Cut in the East no married woman has any legal rights to her own property—the husband is supreme lord, and can make ducks and drakes of it if he feel so inclined. There is no divorce law, no breach of promise law, and it is doubtful if women have any sort of vote whatever. In yesterday's case, a schoolmaster was arrested for taking to wife a woman who already had a husband. It turned out that the real husband refused to maintain his wife. In these circumstances the schoolmaster and his wife were allowed to go with a sort of warning not to do it again, but were steps taken against the real *bona-fide* husband? He wasn't even considered, his marital duties having apparently ended when the other man "stole" his wife. The decision of the Magistrate in this case was one that commended itself to all parties. The schoolmaster and the lady were satisfied, and the relieved husband will, no doubt, be satisfied, so that the judgment is one which might have been delivered by Solomon. But it would be interesting to contemplate what would have happened had the woman "stolen" another wife's husband.

### ON A STERLING BASIS.

(22nd February.)

It is unfortunate that no system or principle on which the dollar can be fixed in relation to the sovereign will commend itself unreservedly to all classes. Somebody must suffer to a certain extent, and those who are particularly affected, by the fixity of the dollar at a comparatively high ratio, are exactly those who benefited, during the many years when the dollar was verging on a value of 1/6 to 1/8. That is, of course, one of the evils resulting from the continual fluctuations in the dollar ratio, during the past ten years. Now that those paid on a sterling basis view their depleted purses and diminished incomes, they naturally—for it is only human nature after all—clamour for a re-consideration of the scale on which their salary is paid. Of course, there must be every sympathy felt for those who, having elected to be paid on a sterling basis, and having adopted ways of living and habits generally based on the low dollar, now find themselves handicapped by the reduced number of silver coins to which they are entitled per mensem. The people who lived up to their incomes in the past must now live down to their salaries, while those who wisely prepared for the inevitable rainy day find themselves unable to make provision for that occasion. That is the argument, at least, of the sterling men, and from their point of view there is no flaw in it. But those who were advised, or of their own accord decided, to accept their salaries in the currency of the country are now entitled to benefit from the enhanced value of the dollar and, in Singapore, the fixity of its ratio to the sovereign. Not for them to complain or carp if the Government determine to appraise the dollar's value at a sum in excess of the market price of silver. They are only now coming into their kingdom—the golden lining of the silver cloud is now appearing. It may be remembered, however, when considering the case of certain salaried officials and employees, that after deliberately deciding to be paid in the silver currency they demanded, when the silver depreciated, to be allowed to adopt the sterling basis, and in many cases their petition was granted. Not very much sympathy can be felt for those who would, in a manner, run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. These remarks are occasioned by the attitude of the police officials in Singapore. They have petitioned the Governor to the effect that, as a result of the dollar being fixed at 2/4 to the sovereign, they are now receiving a bare living wage. Those who patronised the savings bank last year are now obliged to pass its portals without recognition. Their expenses have not diminished—which may and probably is perfectly true—and good men are leaving the service because they are, under the new condition of things, unable to make both ends meet. One argument will not, however, hold water. The men, it is

submitted, who formerly made large remittances home are able to do so no longer. But, the sovereign costing less, owing to the enhanced purchasing power of the dollar, should not greatly affect their remittances. Prices, we are told, have not gone down; granted, that for the time being there is no perceptible decrease, but it can only be a matter of weeks or months at the outside until the price of commodities is reduced. Competition is bound to have its effect: neither Hongkong nor Singapore may experience the cut-throat methods of dealers in the West, but trade is the same the world over, and we have already seen that the big firms have made a commencement with the running knife, and that process of lopping off will continue. Still, remembering all this, it is not our wish to maintain that the "sterling" men should suffer simply because they were led away by the bogey of depreciated silver. Already, we understand, several firms in Hongkong have granted a moderate increase to those of their assistants who, at the outset, expressed their preference for the sovereign rate, and that principle will be generally followed in the future, or rather assistants will henceforth be seriously advised to accept their salaries in the currency of the country, irrespective of the price of bar silver. Whether Singapore will increase the salaries of the police petitioners it is impossible to say, but the probability is that the Government will bow to the inevitable in the face of the fast-depleting ranks of the force. Whatever the result of the petition may be, it should be an instructive lesson to the members of the Hongkong force and to the Government.

### FLOWER HILL NOISANCE.

MR. HAZELAND'S COMMENDABLE ACTION.

During the past few days the Chief Magistrate of Hongkong has been acting rather as an arbiter of morality than as a censor of crime. His latest achievement has been to teach the flower-vendors of Wyndham Street—better known as Flower Hill—to desist from thrusting their goods upon passers-by and besieging them with their wares. Anybody who has had occasion to pass along Flower Hill and has casually admired a *chic* button-hole must have realised the exact meaning of the phrase *embarras de richesses*. The charge of that Light Brigade was as nothing to the onslaught of the street vendor armed with a bunch of flowers, which seem to lose all their fragrance in the confined area of the chair, while the unhappy occupant is the butt of every prick and thorn that protect the flowers. It is only necessary to make a sign that one wants to purchase a single bud, and the whole street is thrown into the vehicle. The vendors seem to think, also, that because they have adorned their roses or lilies or whatever it is, that they have thereby sold them, much in the same way that a good medicine dealer singles out the simplest looking individual in a crowd and compels him, blushing and tongue-tied, to pay for a box of pills warranted to cure all sorts of diseases, including love. Flower Hill is picturesque from a distance; it is one of the features of the city; but it is also the scene of pugilistic encounters every time an unwilling passenger appears on the scene. The worst of it is, a man bombarded by flowers feels more ridiculous than if he were the centre of a bunch of confetti-throwing Italians. One can only, certainly with no real sense of dignity, punch and pommel a stack of lilies or a heap of violets. And to get at the sellers is impossible. It is one consolation that, as far as the vendors themselves are concerned, the charge of that Light Brigade was as nothing to the onslaught of the street vendor armed with a bunch of flowers, which seem to lose all their fragrance in the confined area of the chair, while the unhappy occupant is the butt of every prick and thorn that protect the flowers. It is only necessary to make a sign that one wants to purchase a single bud, and the whole street is thrown into the vehicle. The vendors seem to think, also, that because they have adorned their roses or lilies or whatever it is, that they have thereby sold them, much in the same way that a good medicine dealer singles out the simplest looking individual in a crowd and compels him, blushing and tongue-tied, to pay for a box of pills warranted to cure all sorts of diseases, including love. 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PRINCE ARTHUR IN JAPAN

ADDRESS FROM TOGO.

WELCOMED BY EMPEROR AND CROWN PRINCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th February, 2.5 p.m.

Prince Arthur of Connaught was met at Tokyo by Admiral Togo.

The Admiral, on behalf of the officers and men of the Japanese Navy, presented His Royal Highness with an Address of Welcome.

At the Royal Palace at Shimabashi, the Emperor of Japan and the Crown Prince heartily welcomed Prince Arthur to Japan.

The investiture of His Majesty the Emperor with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter took place this morning.

FLOATING MINES.

DANGERS STILL CONTINUE.

Shanghai, 20th February, 2.5 p.m.

Reports have been received to the effect that the dangers existing from floating mines still continue.

CHINESE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

WARNING FROM JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st February, 1.45 p.m.

An official communique from the Japanese Government has been issued to China on the subject of the anti-foreign spirit of the people.

Japan warns China that immediate steps should be taken towards the suppression of the movement.

BRITAIN'S REQUEST.

NANNING WANTED AS OPEN PORT.

Shanghai, 21st February, 1.45 p.m.

Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister to China, is reported to be urging the Waiwupu to declare Nanning an open port.

[Nanning is a city of the first rank in China, and occupies an important position in the province of Kwang-shi. It has been described as the most important city above Wuchow and has a large population. It does a considerable business in exporting star aniseed and aniseed oil, Yunnan opium, sapan wood, sugar, ground nut oil, copper, lead and iron. Formerly the export trade was chiefly directed towards Peking. For some time past there have been strong efforts to induce the Chinese authorities to open Nanning to foreign trade, and now that Sir Ernest Satow has taken the matter in hand it may be hoped that the pressure brought to bear on the Waiwupu will have the effect of making Nanning an open port. There is no doubt that if Nanning were opened up to trade it would have a perceptibly beneficial effect on Hongkong's connections in the West River.—Ed., H. K. T.]

STEAMER IN DANGER.

MANURE CARGO ON FIRE.

DYNAMITE STORES HASTILY REMOVED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd February, 3.15 p.m.

The steamer *Kobe* has arrived at Yokohama with a cargo of manure, which was discovered to be on fire.

A quantity of dynamite, which had been placed in the third hold, was expeditiously removed.

[It is doubtful whether our correspondent intends it to be understood that the steamer is the *Kobe* or whether she was running from Kobe to Yokohama when the fire was discovered.—Ed., H. K. T.]

LI HUNG-CHANG.

STATUE UNVEILED AT SHANGHAI.

HERR KRUPP'S GIFT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd February, 8.15 p.m.

The statue of the late Li Hung-chang, presented by Herr Krupp, was unveiled yesterday afternoon.

TIBET.

A PROVINCE OF CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd February, 2.15 p.m.

It has been agreed that Tibet becomes a province of China.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

NATIONALISATION SCHEME.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd February, 2.15 p.m.

With regard to the project for the nationalisation of the railways in Japan, it will probably be decided to abandon the scheme.

SAM HING v. "PAUL BEAU."

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

22nd inst.

In Admiralty Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the case of the *Sam Hing* firm suing the *Paul Beau* for the price of coal supplied.

His Honour said that necessities in the shape of coal were supplied to the *Paul Beau*, a French steamer, lying in the port. The order for this coal was given by one Kwok Yik Ting to the plaintiff, he saying the said coal was for that ship, no questions being asked as to who were the owners. The managing partner said they supplied coal to ships and looked to the owners for payment when credit was given. With regular lines they looked to the ship. The coal was delivered to the *Paul Beau* as ordered, but not paid for and proceedings *in rem* were as a result instituted for necessities, the ship being seized and bail given. The ship belonged to French company and was chartered to Trevooux and Co to run between Hongkong and Canton. The coal was, as a matter of fact, ordered by Kwok as agent for the charterers, but plaintiff did not know of this until some time afterwards, as he simply described himself as for the steamer. The official document of registration described Trevooux and Co. as *Arma*, a word of which there is no exact English equivalent, which shows that the lawful possession of the ship was vested in Trevooux and Co. and not then in the owners, and there was nothing to show there was any provision making the owners liable for the coal. As the *Paul Beau* was a French steamer Mr. Pollock had contended that the French law was applicable in the case, and that the plaintiff had not dealt with it under that law and therefore could not succeed. During the trial His Honour had intimated that he did not think French law applicable in the case, and he remained of the same opinion still so he would not give any decision on that point. There was no doubt that under Section 5 of the Admiralty Court Act of 1861 the Court had jurisdiction, and a foreign ship could be seized in this port in an action *in rem* for necessities. The question "what law is applicable?" must arise. His Honour then dealt with the subject of the "law of the flag" at some length and concluded that the law of the flag did not by any inherent right govern the case.

Where the master is the agent of the charterers it would follow that the law of the flag has nothing to do with the matter. In this case the contract was not made by the master, therefore no question of French law arises. Mr. Slade had broadly stated the English law on the subject, that the material man or person who supplies necessities has a right against a ship, charter or no charter, unless he knows the charter and gives him credit, or unless the ownership was changed between the supplying of the necessities and the action brought. Further authorities and a review of the arguments of Counsel for both sides then followed, and His Honour said the whole question was whittled down to one of personal liability and unless the necessities are ordered by the master or some person having authority to pledge the credit of the owners, the action *in rem* could not be brought and judgment for defendants with costs was given.

Mr. Pollock then referred to the counter-claim, when His Honour said he was against him in that on consideration, and must find for the plaintiff.

FEMALE LITIGANTS.

A DISAPPOINTED PLAINTIFF.

22nd inst.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Della Huard sued Marion Jarrell for the sum of \$345 being an alleged balance due for money lent.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Master, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff lent the defendant a sum of money when they were both in Huntington, West Virginia, U.S.A., some time in July of last year. The parties met several times, and defendant informed plaintiff that she wanted to go to her brother in Manila, and asked plaintiff to arrange for her passage, and the latter agreed to accompany her as far as Hongkong, and then send her on to Manila, plaintiff paying all expenses incidental to the voyage. The defendant did not go to Manila, but remained in Hongkong. She had repaid to plaintiff a sum of \$400, and had signed an I.O.U. for a certain sum, a part of which they were now claiming.

Mr. Grist said he had filed a special defence in this action, and they had paid \$50 into Court, but without admitting legal liability. He objected to the I.O.U. going in as it was not stamped.

After hearing the evidence His Honour said he did not believe one word of the plaintiff's story, nor that of her witness, whose demeanour showed that his evidence was worth judgment must be for defendant with costs, and he ordered the money paid into Court to be paid out.

Mr. Grist: To defendant, my Lord? His Honour: Yes, of course, to the defendant.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

ADJUDICATION GRANTED.

23rd inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction yesterday, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Mr. Harthouse of the firm of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown solicitors, appeared in the case of the Hong Lok Hing Tai firm, *ex parte* the debtors, and said he appeared for the debtors. This was an application for adjudication, and at the meeting of the creditors it was decided that they would pass no resolution in the matter, an affidavit to that effect having been filed. He would now apply for adjudication, the Official Receiver to be appointed trustee in the matter.

His Honour made the order as applied for.

PAYMENT OF TAXED COSTS.

In the case of the Hui Fok Chan firm, *ex parte* the Hong Yuen Bank, Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared for the creditors and applied for an order for payment of taxed costs out of the bankrupt's estate.

The Official Receiver opposed the application, saying that the creditors' proper course would have been to apply for the adjudication of the firm as bankrupt instead of bringing an action and attaching the property. Another firm had obtained an order adjudicating the firm bankrupt about three weeks after the action taken by Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Dixon submitted that by taking that action the property was preserved for the benefit of the creditors and quoted authorities in support of his application.

THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER SAID THAT THE FIRM HAD COMMITTED AN ACT OF BANKRUPTCY BY ABSCONDING OUT OF THE COLONY.

Mr. Dixon submitted that it was only the managing partner who had absconded, and the absconding of one partner did not involve the firm in an act of bankruptcy.

The Official Receiver said this application ought not to have been made in bankruptcy; it should have been made, if it was made at all, in the action, and he should have received notice of that application.

Mr. Dixon said that unless they got their costs out of the estate they would not get them at all as they certainly would not get them out of their client. He would submit that they were entitled to the costs, as the whole property was preserved, and if he had not attached that property there probably would have been nothing for any of the creditors, as he attached it on the very day when the property was to be sold.

His Honour agreed that there was no doubt the property had been preserved—not technically, but actually.

After further argument from both sides His Honour said he would take the matter into consideration, and reserved his decision.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NO INDICTMENT.

19th inst.

The February Criminal Sessions was commenced at the Supreme Court this morning. His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding.

On the Chief Justice taking his seat on the bench he was accompanied by Mr. Cursen who occupied a seat in Court and watched the proceedings.

The Attorney-General stated that he had no indictment to file against U. Pao, who was charged at the Police Court under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and the defendant was ordered to be discharged. As regards Case No. 2, that of Chey Chung Lee, under Bankruptcy Ordinance, and which was adjourned from the last Session, the Attorney-General said that he did not propose to go on with the case and would ask for a further postponement.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

The first case to be tried was that of Shun Tim who was charged with armed robbery, but the Crown reduced the charge to one of receiving stolen property.

The prisoner denied the charge. The Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. F. R. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, prosecuted; the prisoner being unrepresented by counsel.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. P. E. F. Sme (foreman), C. G. S. Markie, J. R. Boyes, S. H. Michael, I. Turner, F. R. Fox, and T. J. Mullan.

Evidence was heard to the effect that on 19th January last an armed robbery was committed in a shop at Lyemooon, and after violence was used, property was stolen. The complainant and a pawnbroker identified the defendant, one as being present at the robbery and the latter on passing the jacket.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty unanimously, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

The next case was that of Wong Tiu Ku, who was charged with armed robbery at Junk Bay on Jan. 15th last; the Attorney-General reduced the charge to one of receiving stolen property.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. R. L. Bowley, prosecuted. The defendant was unrepresented by counsel.

The following was the jury: Messrs. W. Goodfellow (foreman), R. Samon, L. F. Teyssier, R. Unsworth, Ho Kam Tong, C. E. P. Herbert, and W. G. McBride.

The Attorney-General outlined the case, particulars of which have already appeared.

After evidence was heard his Lordship directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which they did, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE "SUI SANG" CASE.

21st inst.

The boarding-house keeper—Cheung Kam Shing, of No. 41 Hong Lane—who was charged some time ago at the Police Court for attempting to obtain, under false pretences, the sum of \$12 from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, and who was remanded on several occasions, was discharged at the last hearing. But on leaving the Court he was re-arrested and a charge of aiding and abetting fourteen men on board the *Sui Sang* without permission, was preferred against him, and the hearing of the case took place at the Police Court this afternoon.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted, while Mr. O. D. Thomson defended.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and after both solicitors had addressed the Court, Mr. F. A. Hazeldan indicted the maximum penalty—\$50, or in default two months' hard labour.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

A FARMER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS BRAVERY.

21st inst.

It was alleged to-day that four robbers, armed to the teeth, attacked a farmer's house in the Tsun Wan village, in the New Territory, during the latter part of last month. From a statement made by Chan Tsung, the farmer, it appeared that at 1.30 a.m. on January 22nd last, two men armed with revolvers entered his house by means of the skylight, and two others by breaking open the street door. To inform the inmates of the house that they were armed and were not to be disturbed in their mission, each robber fired a shot from his revolver.

On hearing the noise on the roof and outside his house the farmer got out of bed, blew out the light, armed himself with a spear, measuring about ten feet long, and waited to welcome the midnight visitors. As soon as the two men entered by the street door the farmer gave chase and the robbers bolted down the road. Some distance from the house the two men turned round on the farmer and knocked him down. The farmer stuck to his "gun" and dug his spear into the thigh of one of the men, and soon they fled. The two men on the roof, who were about to descend into the house through the skylight when the farmer gave chase, got so scared that one of them fell off the roof and sprained his ankle. All managed to escape to Kwai Chung where they were captured by the police. The farmer was called to identify the four men and although one man had a jag on his thigh and another a sprained ankle, he failed to identify the men, and they were discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE PARSEE CHARITY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The annual statement of accounts and balance-sheet of the Zoroastrian Charity Funds of Hongkong Canton and Macao for the year 1904 are just out. The net total amount to the credit of the numerous charities managed under this head stood at \$96,821.22 on 31st December, showing an increase of over \$14,000 in two years. With this handsome sum in hand the Trustees do not, as yet, see their way to removing from their inconvenient, out-of-the-way premises in Elgin Street to more commodious quarters on the lower level. The house is grandly equipped with the *Parsee Club*. On the contrary, it is a conglomeration of a banquet hall, reading-room and mortuary chapel. The banquet hall is merely to be seen on a festive night to be appreciated. The reading room is conspicuous by the absence of any of the local morning or evening papers. Once or twice a week a casual reader or two put in appearance to see the congress and other Indian papers. The above accounts have been passed without any comment and speak volumes for the popularity of our present general honorary secretary, Mr. B. L. Boddlewalla—Yours, etc., ALPHA.

LEAP YEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—We observe that a contemporary states that the Bandmann Opera Co. will give a performance in the Theatre Royal on Thursday, 29th inst. This statement has given great satisfaction to the unmarried ladies of Hongkong, and especially to those who did not avail themselves of last Leap Year, which occurred two years ago. As the time between now and that date is short, we trust that you, through your valuable columns, will draw attention to the fact that this year is, in our opinion, of some people, a Leap Year.—I am, etc., HONGKONG, 12th February.

[No doubt our correspondent had some definite object in mind when the above letter was penned; but we confess to our inability to make head or tail of it. What Leap Year and the Bandmann Opera Company have to do with each other is an enigma which we leave to our readers for solution. One thing is plain: the writer is in deadly earnest. He enclosed his card, but as it did not seem clear that he wished his name published we have provided him with a *nom de plume*.—Ed., H. K. T.]

CONDITION OF HONGKONG STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Now that the visit of Prince Arthur and the *Paces* are past, the authorities might give some attention to the streets, especially Queen's Road West. This thoroughfare has been in a horrible condition for some time past, and it is only within the last week or so that any steps have been taken to remedy the defects. Even at present the sidewalks are a disgrace and it is wondered at that they cannot be remedied.

As for the streets themselves, why should they not be in first-class condition at all times? The traffic is light, practically nothing compared to other cities the size of Hongkong, and yet the highways have to be kept in continual repair. What would happen if we should have heavily laden trucks? I hesitate to reply, but it seems there would be a continual sea of mud, let alone pavement of any sort.

Also, why is there so much delay in repairing when pipes have been put underground? People seem to take their own good time in this matter, and it is often months before the thoroughfares are respectably passable, and then they are repaired in a manner which compels them to be relaid over again.

Take, for instance, Wellington St.; if there ever was a case this is one; also the streets adjoining for they are about the worst in the City. Connaught Road might also be included, and after both collectors had addressed the Court, Mr. F. A. Hazeldan indicted the maximum penalty—\$50, or in default two months' hard labour.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and after both solicitors had addressed the Court, Mr. F. A. Hazeldan indicted the maximum penalty—\$50, or in default two months' hard labour.

On hearing the noise on the roof and outside his house the farmer got out of bed, blew out the light, armed himself with a spear, measuring about ten feet long, and waited to welcome the midnight visitors. As soon as the two men entered by the street door the farmer gave chase and the robbers bolted down the road. Some distance from the house the two men turned round on the farmer and knocked him down. The farmer stuck to his "gun" and dug his spear into the thigh of one of the men, and soon they fled. The two men on the roof, who were about to descend into the house through the skylight when the farmer gave chase, got so scared that one of them fell off the roof and sprained his ankle. All managed to escape to Kwai Chung where they were captured by the police. The farmer was called to identify the four men and although one man had a jag on his thigh and another a sprained ankle, he failed to identify the men, and they were discharged.

RATEPAYER.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1906.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Dear Sir,—According to telegraphic advice received from our Head Office in Tokio, we are happy to inform that our regular European Line, taking freight and passengers between Japan ports, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp, will be resumed in April next, commencing with the *S.S. Hime Maru* leaving Yokohama on or about the 15th April; to be followed by the *S.S. Sado Maru* or *Kawachi Maru* on or about 18th April; thereafter one steamer every fortnight.

Our American Line, between Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan ports, and Seattle U.S.A. (connecting there with the Great Northern Railway), will also be restarted, beginning with the *Shinano Maru* to leave Hongkong on the 3rd April next. There will be provisionally a four-weekly service, after which a regular fortnightly service will be maintained.—Yours truly,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 23rd February 1906.

"HANDEL."

At the Geo. Church Literary Club last night, Mr. Geo. Grinabell lectured to a large and eager audience on the life of Handel—the great composer. The lecturer spoke at some length of Handel's history and afterwards a programme of music was given, including Mrs. Mallard's *Come unto Him* and Mrs. Gordon's *He was despised* were both very perfectly rendered. Mrs. Mallard's voice showed a very marked improvement, both in tone and volume, since her return from her recent trip to Europe, while Mrs. Gordon was again in perfect voice and was heard to full advantage. These ladies are undoubtedly acquisitions to the musical circle of the Colony, and the more they are heard the more they must be appreciated. Many other local vocalists took part in the programme and a very enjoyable time was spent, the lecture itself being full of interest.

PIRACY IN THE NORTH RIVER.

BRITISH PASSENGER SHIP HELD UP.

One of the most daring escapades on the part of the pirates in the North River occurred a week ago when nearly a dozen pirates attacked the steam motor-boat *Tien-kong*. As a matter of fact the motor-boat plying between Sinan, Samshui and Ching-yuen and up to the present there have been no difficulties experienced in the passage. But on the 14th instant, after the *Tien-kong* had left Samshui a fight with pirates occurred which may have a large influence on the proposed opening of Nanning to free trade. It appears that they left Samshui at nine o'clock in the morning, bound for Ching-yuen. There were 130 passengers on board, and among these a few turned out later were nine pirates. About half an hour after leaving port the pirates appeared, flourishing revolvers, spears and other arms. Naturally the passengers were terrified but in presence of the combined force of the pirates they were absolutely helpless. There was no doubt that the affair was pre-arranged. The pirates came on deck in a body, coerced the passengers into submission, sent one man to disable the pilot by pointing a revolver at his head, put another in the hold where the engineer was at their mercy and had the *Tien-kong* within their iron control. The first thing they did was to rifle the cabin of the officers. There they got \$500 in hard cash, besides other booty. In real Captain Starlight fashion they held up the entire passengers. No body seemed to have the courage to withstand them. They actually ruled the boat for four or five hours. The master was helpless, the officers had no weapons, the crew could only do nothing and the passengers seemed like a flock of sheep. The pirates—nine against 120—took everything they wanted, even to the very stonks on which the natives lie. When they were finished they ordered the engineer to ground the boat, one of the robbers taking the wheel. When the boat had grounded they leaped ashore and bade farewell to the disturbed passengers in the most impudent fashion. Altogether they got about \$300 worth of goods and valuables. The captain of the boat wanted to go to Samshui, but the passengers maintained that Ching-yuen was their destination, hoping, no doubt, that the Chinese gunboats would come to their rescue. However, there was no attempt made, so far as we are informed, to catch the pirates and so far they have gone free.

This is by no means the first occasion in which pirates have had the audacity to board trading vessels of the character of the *Tien-kong*. In this case the matter has been reported by Mr. J. W. Kew, of the Steam Water Boat Company, to the authorities and it is hoped that they will succeed in obtaining restitution of their goods which were lost on the *Tien-kong* and also of the valuables.

It is reported that two days later, on the 16th, another piracy occurred, the facts of which are not known.

Considering that Mr. J. W. Kew is the sole owner of the *Tien-kong*, which has only been a few weeks on the run, considerable sympathy is felt for him in the misfortune which has befallen his boat and everybody trusts that the pirates will be brought to book.

HYGIENE IN HONGKONG.

RESULTS OF TEACHING IN THAT SUBJECT.

A report on the teaching of hygiene in the schools of Hongkong, by Mr. E. A. Irving, Inspector of Schools, was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon. The report opens by detailing the considerations which led the Government to undertake the teaching of this subject and it is of general interest. It states that towards the end of the year 1903, a circular was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarded a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Lagos on the subject of hygiene in schools. It was suggested in the circular that "skillful, arranged lessons on the natural history of the causes of the most important tropical diseases might be made very attractive to children, and that such teaching would be of practical utility in the future." The Secretary of State desired to be informed whether any teaching of this nature was at that time being given in the schools of Hongkong, or whether it could profitably be given.

Hygiene had not at that time been taught in the schools of the Colony, except here and there in a sporadic and disconnected way, under the names of domestic science and physiology. To advise how the subject might be conveniently introduced, Mr. May, the Officer Administering the Government, appointed a Committee, consisting of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Headmaster of Queen's College and the Inspector of Schools, to draw up a scheme for the Colony. Their report, sent in in February, 1904, recommended that the subject should be made compulsory in the Anglo-Chinese schools of the Colony; (b) it should be taught orally in the lower standards, and by means of simple text books in the higher; (c) the Medical Officer of Health should be requested to draw up a syllabus.

The syllabus suggested as first class work required considerable modification, and finally His Excellency the Governor outlined a complete course of instruction, which was embodied in the course of hygiene now used in the schools, compiled at the close of 1904 by Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H.

His Excellency decided that the subject, with this course as a basis, should be made compulsory in all Government and grant schools and the grant code was amended accordingly early in March, 1905. At the suggestion of Dr. Wright and Mr. Irving, it was further decided that the advanced course should be taught to standards VII and VI, and the elementary course to standards IV and III that the time given to the subject should be two weekly periods of 15 hours each and that one of these should be occupied with reading the course, and the other with the subject treated as an object lesson.

It having been decided by His Excellency that progress should be tested by an examination, one was accordingly held at the beginning of December last. The results were the fruit of less than eight months' work, broken by the summer holidays. Delay was also caused by the necessity of procuring the books of reference for the advanced course from home. One or two grant schools elected to defer beginning the subject till after the close of their school year in June. But, on the whole, work was started without needless delay; nor did the teachers find much difficulty in grasping the proper way of imparting instruction. The number of pupils under instruction is returned as 1,724, of whom 307 or 20 per cent, took the advanced course.

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.

His Excellency the Governor having offered prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 for the 3 best papers done by pupils studying the advanced course, and a shield with a prize of \$15 and \$10 for the school which should send the best team to compete for the prizes from the standards taking the elementary course, these regards were given on the results of the before-

MENTIONED EXAMINATION, WHICH WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. IT WILL BE SEEN THAT FIVE SCHOOLS—TALLAN CONVENT, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, DIOCESAN BOYS', ST. JOSEPH'S, AND ELIA-KADOORIE SCHOOL—OBTAINED 70 OR MORE PER CENT, A RESULT WHICH TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE SHORT TIME DURING WHICH THE SUBJECT HAS BEEN STUDIED) CANNOT BE REGARDED AS OTHERWISE THAN VERY SATISFACTORY.

Next comes a group of schools—Bellios, French Convent and Kowloon School, bracketed, Diocesan Girls' and Saiyungpam—with rather more than half marks, and very little to choose between them. Making the same allowances as for the first five, these on their marks must be considered to have done well. Last come, the Victoria School and Cathedral School whose papers earned exceedingly low marks.

DIFFICULTIES OF CHINESE PUPILS.

It may be argued that the Chinese competitors, if their efforts are hampered by their difficulty in expressing their ideas in English; and that the masters of big classes, if they have more material to choose from, have also to give their attention to greater numbers at the same time. To say that victory must go with the big battalions because it has done so on this occasion, would be unreasonable. I have, however, thought it worth while to draw attention to these points, in order that when another year, the terms of the competition are considered, the facts may be taken into account. There is nothing to show that the girls are at a disadvantage as compared with the boys.

THE PAPERS.



## ADVENTURES OF A YACHT.

## SAILORS' CLAIM FOR WAGES.

19th inst.  
At the Supreme Court this morning, in Summary Jurisdiction, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisse Judge, presiding, Cheung Tim and Cheung Mee, sailors, brought an action against Mr. A. Turner, architect, of Queen's Buildings, for the recovery of \$16 being for services rendered on board defendant's yacht, *Mary and Joan*, on a trip from Hongkong to Shatin and back.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the defendant. His Lordship told the plaintiff that \$5 had been paid into Court in both cases and asked if the plaintiff would accept that amount. The sailors said they would not.

The evidence of the plaintiffs was to the effect that they were engaged on board the yacht at the rate of one dollar per day. The *Mary and Joan* left Taikoo pier at one o'clock on January 22 and they arrived at Shau-ki-wan at 5 p.m. on the same day where anchor was dropped, on account of the wind. Next morning at 5 a.m. they set sail, but the wind and tide were against them, and so they could not proceed. They drifted until the 26th January, when the foremast snapped and they had to take refuge behind an island. They were subsequently picked by a launch, and towed to their destination, and they arrived there on the night of the 27th. They returned to Hongkong at 11 a.m. on the 29th Jan.

The defence held that the plaintiff had idled away two days for the Chinese New Year at Shau-ki-wan, and so were not entitled to the sum sued for.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount paid into Court, without costs.

## A BUSY JURYMAN.

## WANTED TO BE FINED.

19th inst.  
At the Criminal Sessions this morning, after the conclusion of the first case, the Registrar, Mr. A. Seth, called Mr. A. R. Lowe before the Court.

It appears that Mr. Lowe had addressed a letter to the Registrar stating that he could not be able to serve on the jury to-morrow and asked to be excused.

His Honour Sir Francis Pigott informed Mr. Lowe that he had received the letter, but could not see his way to excuse Mr. Lowe from attending to-morrow.

Mr. Lowe—I am willing to pay the fine.  
His Honour—But I cannot fine you as you are here. Mr. Lowe must attend.

## MEETING OF JUSTICES.

## THE VALUE OF POLICE TESTIMONIALS.

19th inst.  
A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy this afternoon for the purpose of considering an application from Adolph Weingarten for the transfer to him from one Isidor Silbermann of the publican's licence to sell retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 184, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Globe Hotel."

There were present: Messrs. F. A. Hazledine (presiding), C. A. D. Melbourne, F. J. Badley, F. W. Lyons, R. H. Craig, and T. Hamner.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the applicant, and said that he did not think the police had any objection—Mr. Badley—We have.

Mr. Grist—if the police have an objection they should call the applicant in and question him and I am sure he will be able to give them satisfactory answers.

Mr. Hazledine—We will discuss the matter privately.

After a few minutes the applicant was called in to be questioned.

Mr. Hazledine—Have you ever been in Bombay or Calcutta?—No.

Mr. Badley—In Manila?—Yes.

Doing what business?—Outfitting work.

Did you have a liquor license in the Philippine Islands?—No. My brother had one, and he paid for it \$1,200 at year.

Mr. Hazledine—We are not satisfied as to this man's character, Mr. Grist.

Mr. Grist—if the police would only let us know what are the objections we would be able to try to refute them, but they would not. I hear that they have received an anonymous letter.

Mr. Badley—We are not going, by the anonymous letter received.

Mr. Hazledine—I think we had better adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Badley—if the applicant was in Manila perhaps he could write down and get the police of that port to give him a testimonial.

Mr. Grist—The police are not very fond of giving testimonials as to characters, and the testimonials you get from the police are generally the reverse of satisfactory. (Laughter).

The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight.

## DHAMO TO MOMBIN.

## NEW RAILWAY PROJECTED.

A new railway is projected to connect Bhamo in north-west Burma with Mombin, not Moulemein. Now Mombin is the Burmese name for Tien-yueh or Teng-yueh, and Teng-yueh is about 120 miles to the north-east of Bhamo and in Yunnan, that is, in China. At one time, says a contemporary, it looked very probable that the French advance northward would cut us off and render impossible the connection of Burma by rail with Yunnan, but fortunately the advance was stayed, and now it seems that the connection will be soon an accomplished fact.

At Teng-yueh we have a consul, custom-house, telegraph office, &c. The town is on the bank of the river Taping, which joins the Irrawaddy a few miles above Bhamo. Although this railway will link up Bhamo with Yunnan in a way, it will not have immediate commercial value as Yunnan proper is some distance beyond Teng-yueh, and traders who wish to come to the railway will have to cross the Salween and the Mekong, two large rivers, before they can reach the projected terminus of the line.

Moreover, these rivers are backed by high mountains which will add to the difficulties of such a trade route. The *Avenir de Tonkin* of the 16th ultimo remarks that scarcely three months have elapsed since the engineers, sent by the Indian Government to examine the possibilities of the locality for a railway, returned and reported, and already the line has been passed by the authorities and men of the Royal Engineers have commenced work. Our contemporary is good enough to pass a compliment on the despatch displayed by our officials in the matter; we would that such promptitude always marked the steps of Government.

The line therefore is now in progress, and the gauge is fixed at 2' 6". As we have already hinted, France very nearly cut us off from China in that direction altogether, when the Indian Government steps to the Foreign Office in Downing Street took no notice of what was being done.

## "MALICIOUS PROSECUTION."

## A CLAIM THAT FAILED.

19th inst.  
In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisse Judge, presiding, Wong In Tung, of No. 6 Shing Ying Lane, sued Lau Mun, of No. 40 Cochrane Street, for \$500 damages for an alleged malicious prosecution of the plaintiff by the defendant.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Bruton, Heit and Goldring, for the defendant.

Mr. Thomson said that plaintiff was a contractor, and defendant a dairyman. The defendant on or about the 10th November, 1905, maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, preferred a charge of larceny against the plaintiff, before a Justice of the Peace, and prosecuted him thereon, at the Magistracy, where the plaintiff was acquitted. In the particulars of special damages were the items "Mr. John Hastings' bill of costs \$75," and "Loss of time \$30."

For the defence the preferring of the charge and the prosecution against the plaintiff were admitted, but the defendant denied that he acted maliciously or without reasonable or probable cause. The parties were partners in the On On firm, and in September 1905, plaintiff obtained \$1,500 from the defendant to deposit with the military authorities as security on a tender submitted to do certain work. The plaintiff subsequently repaid a portion of the \$1,500, and informed the defendant that the tender had not been accepted, and that the military authorities had forfeited the balance of the deposit money, at the same time producing a receipt from the Royal Engineers Department for that balance. The defendant made inquiries and found that as a fact money had been forfeited by the military authorities, and on that charge was preferred against the plaintiff.

The defendant was not aware whether the plaintiff paid Mr. John Hastings \$75, or suffered damage to the extent of \$30 for loss of time. Evidence in corroboration of the above defence having been heard.

His Honour gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

## SANITARY BOARD.

19th inst.  
The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room to-day, when the following business was transacted.

A TOO ZEALOUS "LADY."  
The stall-holders of the Western Market submitted an application to be allowed to take their fresh pork into the market at 2 a.m. in order to have it cut up by the time the market opens at 4 a.m., so as to be in time for the Chinese restaurant keepers, who need their supplies early. They were always allowed to do that previously, but lately a Chinese constable had stopped them from entering the market until it opened at 4 a.m. The Hon. the Registrar General said it was no business of the Police, and recommended that the application be granted. Dr. W. Pearce, M.O.H., said he would like the Board to sanction it.

STAR FERRY LADY.  
Further correspondence was laid on the table regarding the erection of water closets and lavatories at the New Star Ferry Wharf, Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

The Medical Officer of Health mentioned that he was in favour of a recommendation, but was not at present prepared to recommend the water closets.

Mr. E. A. Hewitt intimated: "Refuse."

The Hon. the Director of Public Works intimated: I am in favour of granting the application.

WHAT IS A KITCHEN FOR?  
An application was submitted by Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, on behalf of Mr. Li Yau Chuen, for permission to use his kitchen for the preparation of food, in his house at Ping On Lane.

Mr. Humphreys intimated: What is a kitchen for except for the preparation of food?

The Medical Officer of Health recommended the granting of the application, as the house was built on the understanding that such permission would be granted.

FAT-BOILING.  
An application was submitted for permission to use No. 48, Des Vieux Road West as a fat-boiling establishment instead of No. 472 Queen's Road West.

Mr. Humphreys intimated: I see no objection to a firm of fat-boilers already established shifting to premises in the immediate neighbourhood provided such shift takes them farther away from the Central district.

Mr. Lau Chui Pak intimated: The shift in this case brings the business nearer to the central district. I don't think it is desirable to allow an offensive trade to be carried on in the midst of the fruit preserving shops.

Mr. Hewitt: Refuse.

The Hon. the Registrar General: Any modification of the original rule had better be made by resolution of the Board.

MONG KOK TSUI MARKET.  
The Hon. the Registrar General recommended the cancellation of licence to sell food for men between Yau-mat market and Tai-koktsui, now that the Mongkoktsui market was about to be opened.

LIMEWASHING.  
During the fortnight ending 13th February 197 houses were lime-washed under the supervision of the Sanitary Board officials.

A RUSSIAN-ENGLISH NEWS-PAPER FOR THE FAR EAST.

Such is the title of the latest addition to the newspaper world in the Far East. The *Free Word* is still in its earliest infancy, only having put in its appearance during the current month. Its aim is to treat and represent all subjects touched upon from the point of view of the people of Russia, such a view as will be seen from the standpoint of the new form of government which will come into force with the peace treaty of April of the present year. This government intends to take the people's road of culture, and to educate the masses and the classes. At the same time the *Free Word* will not in any degree advocate Chauvinism or Russia for the Russians; on the contrary its great aim will be to facilitate a mutual understanding and good fellowship among the nations. Apart from its political side, the *Swobodni Slovo* will, in so far as possible, be a true reflection or mirror of trade, commerce, and political economy in Siberia, Manchuria, China, Japan, and the Far East generally.

It is a fact that one of the special features of this afternoon was charged with "stealing" another man's wife.

The Hakka woman after giving evidence said:—I married him simply because I had nobody to support. I was sick, had no food, what could I do?

Mr. F. A. Hazledine said that he was satisfied that her husband failed to maintain the woman and ordered the defendant to be discharged.

THE Rev. Donald Maciver, M.A., who has been for several years preparing his dictionary of the Hakka, or Kich dialect of Chinese, announces that it is ready in 1,225 pages and will be published almost immediately.

## SALE OF RACE PONIES.

## 20th inst.

This afternoon, outside the City Hall, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for sale by public roup seventy-four lots of race and polo ponies.

Following is the result of the sale:—  
1 Old Bay, 3rd in Maiden Stakes, bought by Mr. J. A. Jupp for \$160.  
2 Zanzibar, and in Navy Cup, Mr. Piper \$120.

3 Korean Chief, Dr. Noble \$80.  
4 Mongolian Chief, Dr. Noble \$140.

5 Eagle, Mr. Roseburg \$100.  
6 Lucky Chief, Mr. G. W. Gegg \$100.

7 Maori King, dead-heat with Zaper for German Cup, and in Hongkong Stakes, and 3rd in Chinese Club Cup, Capt. Coleman \$105.

8 Gipsy King, Mr. Leiria \$85.  
9 Ed King, dead-heat with Frechdachs for the Wong-nei-chong Stakes, Mr. Roseburg \$55.

10 Sycee King, winner of Lusitano Cup, Mr. Roseburg \$110.  
11 Emerald King, winner of Grand Stand Stakes, and in Garrison Cup and 2nd in Hongkong Derby, bought in at \$550.

12 Exchange King, winner of Professional Cup and 2nd in Flyway Stakes, Mr. H. Bruton \$600.

13 Highland Laird (late Copper King), 3rd in Fochow Cup, 3rd in Gymkhana Club Cup and 3rd in Phantom Stakes, Mr. Roseburg \$85.

14 Highland Chief, Mr. Walker \$60.  
15 Highland-man, Mr. Inglis \$120.

16 Highland Star, Mr. Leiria \$80.  
17 Banzai, Mr. G. W. Gegg \$100.

18 Grey Griffin, Mr. Siu Wai \$65.  
19 Bay Griffin, Hongkong Bank, \$220.

20 The Skirl, 2nd in Valley Stakes and 2nd in Nil Desperandum Stakes, Mr. G. W. Gegg \$75.

21 Halcyon Days, bought in \$85.  
22 Promised Land, Mr. Deacon \$150.

23 Beancake, Mr. Chau \$65.  
24 Merry Monarch, bought in \$70.

25 Jolly Monk, Mr. Chau \$115.  
26 Diadem, Mr. Henchman \$140.

27 Bonaventure, Mr. Roseburg \$15.  
28 Black Griffin, Mr. Ah Lam \$30.

29 Frechdachs, dead-heat with Ed King for the Wong-nei-chong Stakes, and in Parsee Cup and 2nd in Governor's Cup Dr. Noble \$170.

30 Sunrise Rose, Mr. Hankey \$65.  
31 Bush Rose, subscription Griffin, \$50.

32 Himalaya Rose, and in Grand Stand Stakes, Capt. Joslyn \$165.  
33 Wakely, Dr. Noble \$90.

34 Common Rose, Mr. Wolff \$105.  
35 Sonenoid, Mr. Roseburg \$55.

36 Soup Meat, Mr. Patell \$55.  
37 Velocity, Mr. Deacon \$100.

38 Red Herring, and in Valley Stakes and winner of Zaper for German Cup, Mr. G. W. Gegg \$110.

39 New Boy, bought in \$200.  
40 Zaper, winner of Chinese Club Cup, dead-heat with Maori King for the German Cup and winner of Hongkong Stakes, Mr. H. P. White \$50.

41 Alarm, winner of Jockey Cup 1905 meeting, Mr. Roseburg \$50.  
42 Rabbit, 3rd in Wong-nei-chong Stakes, Mr. Souza \$40.

43 Dun Griffin, bought in \$30.  
44 Melinite, Mr. Leiria \$30.

45 Acornite, Capt. Joslyn \$80.  
46 Lydite, bought in \$100.

47 Beilaine, Mr. Leiria \$60.  
48 Lady Sara, C. B. Mare, 13, 3, a first class polo pony, believed perfectly sound, sold on account of decision of Hongkong Polo Club, to permit China ponies only to play in Club matches, Mr. Gresson \$65.

49 Droghda, Mr. Roberts \$90.  
50 Grey Griffin, Mr. Fuhrmann \$55.

51 Chestnut polo pony, Mr. Shu \$30.  
52 Peebles, Mr. Patterson \$70.

53 Mickle, winner of Chinese Club Cup and 2nd in German Cup 1905 meeting, Mr. Roseburg \$55.

54 Spectator, Mr. G. W. Gegg \$90.  
55 Pilot, Mr. Leiria \$70.

56 Nugget, Mr. Roseburg \$40.  
57 Rambler Rose, Mr. Roseburg \$125.

58 Rosthern, 3rd in Hongkong Derby, Mr. G. K. H. Bruton \$110.  
59 Kamloops, Mr. Razack \$130.

60 Brockville, Capt. Joslyn \$110.  
61 Chestnut Griffin, Mr. Roseburg \$15.

62 Rising Sun, Dr. Noble \$50.  
63 Blue Nile, bought in \$95.

64 Griffin, Mr. Roseburg \$45.  
65 Artaxerxes, polo pony, Mr. Gegg \$40.

66 Umbrian King, bought in \$15.  
67 Chestnut Griffin, Mr. Gegg \$40.

68 Bay Griffin, Mr. Roseburg in a strange sale.  
69 Subscriptions Griffin, withdrawn.

70 Pathan, bought in \$70.  
71 Grey Griffin, Mr. James \$80.

72 Black Pony, Mr. Chau \$70.  
Mr. T. F. Hough announced at the conclusion of the auction that there will be no sale to-morrow, as the ponies are all sold to-day.

## A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

## WOODED AND MARRIED AGAIN.

## 20th inst.

A middle-aged Hakka woman, who from appearances did not seem to have had her "beauty sleep" for some years, and who from dispositions is alleged to be a somewhat curious character, figured in a strange case heard at the Police Court this afternoon.

Before her husband's departure for Singapore some years ago, she had had some trouble with her husband's people, and one afternoon, it was alleged, administered poison to their food which resulted in the death of one member of the family. She was immediately arrested and on December 18th, 1901, was convicted at the Criminal Sessions and sentenced to five years' hard labour. She was released on March 15th, 1905, and on going to her husband's house learned that he was in Singapore. Her father would have nothing to do with her. Finding everything against her, she went to Hongkong where she got work as an earth-carrier. While carrying on this unromantic work a schoolmaster, seeing her one day at work, felt his heart quiver and knew that Cupid had done his work.

The result was that he married her and they lived together, irrespective that this woman had been married before and that her husband was alive. Their hopes of long lives of happiness were shattered one afternoon when a policeman entered the house and removed the schoolmaster to the prison. The schoolmaster this afternoon was charged with "stealing" another man's wife.

The Hakka woman after giving evidence said:—I married him simply because I had nobody to support. I was sick, had no food, what could I do?

Mr. F. A. Hazledine said that he was satisfied that her husband failed to maintain the woman and ordered the defendant to be discharged.

THE Rev. Donald Maciver, M.A., who has been for several years preparing his dictionary of the Hakka, or Kich dialect of Chinese, announces that it is ready in 1,225 pages and will be published almost immediately.

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CASE.

In the Court of Appeal, on 16th ult., the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Romer and Cozens-Hardy commenced the hearing of the case of Chang Yen-mao and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company of Tientsin v. Charles Algernon Moring Bewick, Moring and Co., and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, on two separate appeals, the first being that of Mr. C. A. Moring and Bewick, Moring and Co., and the second that of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce.

Mr. Hughes, K.C., in opening the appeal in the first case, said he was in the position of appealing against the judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce. The learned judge had decided in their favour, but had entered judgment in a form they did not approve of, and they asked their lordships to alter it. There were two important points. The first was that the learned judge had decided that the case had not been proved against his clients, and had decided in their favour, but drew up the judgment in a curious form and declining to dismiss the action against Bewick, Moring and Co. As the judgment was drawn up, it left the matter as if it had not been tried at all. This must have been a misapprehension, because the judgment went on to say it was without prejudice with regard to other claims that might be made against his clients. His submission was that his clients fought the case, at great expense, no certain issues, on which they had succeeded, and those matters were *res judicata* as between them and the present plaintiffs. Counsel proceeded to state the facts, and said that at the time of the Boxer troubles, in 1900, matters were in a desperate condition in Tientsin and the district. It became necessary to get protection for the property and European capital to work it. At that time there was in China a Mr. Hoover, who was subsequently a partner in the firm of Bewick, Moring and Co., who had just gone out with their instructions, and at the request of Chang he inspected the mines, to see what could be done in the way of raising capital. In June, 1900, Mr. Hoover was applied to by Chang to take over this matter, and he ultimately came to an arrangement under which Chang and his shareholders were to sell the concern to a European company, preferably an English company.

In July, 1900, a document was executed, under which an English company was to be formed to take over the property of the English company. The negotiations were carried on by Mr. Hoover, on the one side, as agent for Bewick, Moring and Co., and on the other side, by Chang and Mr. Deiring. Mr. Hoover subsequently left for Europe, and he then communicated with Mr. Moring. The latter handed over the matter to the Oriental Syndicate, which was formed for the purpose of undertaking various concerns in the East. Then the syndicate formed the English company, and that company—the defendant company—was registered in 1900. In January, 1901, Mr. Hoover went back to China with certain documents prepared for the purpose of getting a transfer of the property, and in February, 1901, a document was executed transferring the property to the English company. But Chang was unwilling to execute that document without receiving assurances on certain points, and a memorandum was executed contemporaneously with the deed of transfer, providing, among other things, that there should be a Chinese board as well as an English one, and that Chang should remain director-general for life. That was the memorandum in question in the action. Before it was executed, Mr. Moring ceased to have any interest in the matter, except that he was a director of the English company and a shareholder in it. Serious difficulties arose with regard to the management of the property, and ultimately led to this action being brought, asking, as against the defendant company, for a declaration that the memorandum was binding.

At this point the Court adjourned. The case was resumed on 19th ult., when Mr. Hughes resumed his argument.

He said that, so far as anything that had occurred in the course of the case, he was not prepared to say by counsel for Moring to question the memorandum, and they did not suggest that it was not binding on the company. On the other hand Mr. Moring had made every endeavour to get it carried out. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that Mr. Hoover, acting for Mr. Moring, had fraudulently represented that this memorandum would be a ruling document.

Lord Justice Romer asked if it would not be sufficient for counsel to say that he had never impugned the memorandum; or, at any rate, to say that they had nothing to do with it. When the main appeal was opened they would be able to get at the main facts.

Mr. Hughes replied that that would suit his case.

Mr. Levett, K.C. (for the respondents), said that the plaintiffs' case all through was that the Moring had been in the position of trustees of the new company.

Mr. Hughes said he could not accept that statement. His clients had no interest in the question whether the memorandum was binding or not. As they had nothing to do with it, a declaration that it was binding on them might be very embarrassing. As the end of his judgment Mr. Justice Joyce had reserved any question that might arise on the question of changes. His clients did not dispute that the memorandum was binding on the company; but he did say that to make a declaration that it was binding against his clients was embarrassing, and they ought not to be subjected to it, as an endeavour might be made hereafter to make them responsible for it. His clients had taken up the position that the company should carry it out.

Mr. Levett said his case was that the Moring were really parties to the memorandum through their agent.

Mr. Hughes said his submission was that the declaration was wrong as against his clients. He said that Judge was wrong in refusing to give the defendants their costs.

Mr. Isaacs, K.C., followed on the same side. Mr. Neville, K.C., for the appellant defendant company, said that the appeal, though it arose out of the same facts, was entirely distinct from the case made by his learned friends. The rights of the company against Bewick, Moring and Co., were preserved by the judgment. It might be that the company would have a claim against the promoters, but that would have to be set up in another action. With that they had nothing to do in the present case. The question for the court was, was it the capacity to hold this property in China, which was of very great value, and on which some £500,000 had been spent since the company took it over. The complaint the appellant company had to make was that the action being an action for rescission of contract for the purchase of the coalfields and the properties the conclusion whether or not the plaintiffs were entitled to rescission, and declarations of any kind were entirely out of place in an action of that kind, and which might have the effect of indirectly giving to the plaintiffs an advantage which admittedly they could not get as a result of the action. That was indirect rescission. Chang was a cashed Chinese official, who had been invested with the Button of the Third Order so that he might come to this country and try if he could establish a claim for the rescission of the contract for sale and the transfer of the property to the English company and for the cancellation of the registration of the company itself. If he failed he would not only be deprived of the Button of the Third Order, but his head also would be in jeopardy.—*L. S. C. Express.*

## S.S. "HSIN KONG."

## INTERESTING LAUNCHING CERIMONY.

In response to a number of invitations issued by Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., a party of ladies and gentlemen braved the elements on Saturday and proceeded to Footing to witness the launch of the s.s. *Hsin Kong*, says the *Standard Times* of 12th inst.

The tender *Bremer* left the P. & O. jetty at 1.30 p.m. with quite a large number of adventurous spirits. The crossing of the turbulent Whangpu was safely accomplished and on arrival the vessel was found to be dressed in bunting and all ready for launching. Half an hour's grace was given to the "straggler" for whose transport an additional tender was transported and upon the latter's arrival with a solitary passenger the serious business of the day was proceeded with.

A staging had been erected at the stem of the vessel for the accommodation of the christening party. Dock and other officials, Press representatives and as many of the visitors whose interest in the proceedings prompted them to brave the elements and risk pneumonia during the christening ceremony. The majority, however, preferred to witness the affair from the windows of the adjacent offices which choice, in view of the subsequent proceedings, was a most judicious one. At 2.37 p.m. at the order of down tons and out daggars the vessel started upon her way to the Whangpu. After travelling about 8 inches with the pervasiveness of her sex, stopped and despite the gentle persuasion of screw jacks &c. refused to budge. Red noses and cold feet becoming respectively prominent and universal, it was decided to proceed with the ceremony.

The christening was performed by Miss Zung Pek Zung, the daughter of Mr. Chiu Tung, one of the oldest officials of the C.M.S.N. Co. Miss Zung, who is probably the first Chinese lady that has ever officiated in a similar capacity, gracefully named the vessel, saying: *Hsin Kong*, success to thee, after which the whole party adjourned to the shipwrights, who worked with screw jacks etc. in the attempt to get the ship into the water.

After moving about 14 feet, the vessel "jibbed again" and remained in the same position until 4.15 p.m. when all further attempts were abandoned; the vessel was then secured and the launching postponed until the following day.

Inside the warm and cosy offices speech making became the order of the day. Mr. Prentice thanked all present for their attendance, he apologised for the hitch in the launching, but the vessel had gone "a little way before she stopped" and he hoped that they would see that she was launched all right, in the newspapers on Monday. Mr. Prentice concluded by asking all present to drink success to the *Hsin Kong* together with the C.M.S.N. Co. Mr. T. Weir and also the young lady who christened the vessel. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. T. Weir responded on behalf of the C.M. Co. thanking Mr. Prentice for his kind remarks and said that he was sorry to disappoint all present in that the ship did not go off. He hoped that she would do so however, "in grand style" the following day.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
MEETING.

22nd inst.  
A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hutton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. S. H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. H. L. Barnes-Lawrence (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Chubb (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.O., Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. Wei Yek, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).  
The Hon. Mr. R. Shawan was absent.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## REPORTS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table a report on the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund for the year 1905; and a report on the teaching of hygiene in Hongkong schools.

## FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 1 to 6 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Agreed.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor said:—The need for a meeting of Council to-day is due to the requirements of Ordinance 6 of 1887 that the jury list for the year, which is considered and passed by this Council. It is also necessary to continue the Summoning of Chinese Ordinance of 1899 which expires on 30th March. This is an Ordinance which enables the Registrar General to summon Chinese from the New Territories for the purpose of any inquiry into matters concerning the inhabitants of these Territories. It is not often used, but it is desirable to have the power, and the Registrar-General has requested another should be continued for at least another two years. Advantage has been taken of the meeting to ask the Council to vote the sums entered in the Financial Minutes Nos. 1 to 5, which are before you. The first of these votes is for the sum of \$8,000 to meet expenditure in connection with the visit to the Colony of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. I authorised this expenditure being incurred with the full confidence that the vote would be passed by the Council. The second Financial Minute deals with the payment of an account rendered last year by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. In future years this payment will be considerably reduced by the establishment of direct communication between the Harbour Office and the various signalling stations from which the approach of ships is signalled. Provision for this direct communication has, as you will remember, been made in the Estimates for the year. The Financial Minute No. 3 is on account of a new rifle range which it is proposed to establish upon the Peak mainly for the use of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association. This is in pursuance of the general policy of the Government, the policy which, I am glad to say, has received the support of the public, to extend as much as possible the practice of rifle shooting in the Colony. Financial Minute number 4 consists of two parts, of which the first for \$5,201 is a re-vote of a sum voted last year under Extraordinary Public Works, but which we did not spend during the year. Such a re-vote is necessary every year, because it is not possible to expend up to the exact amount authorised. Last year the re-vote was \$5,201. There is a further vote on this same Financial Minute of \$6,020 to cover the amounts hitherto provided for the Bacteriological Institute; Gunpowder Depot, Green Island, and Green Island Light Improvement. By this small additional vote no cost is involved in the improved total estimate for works. There is a further amount of \$2,000 for compensation to the owners of certain quarries at Lyeemum, compensation necessitated by the exchange of lands with the War Department. The fifth Financial Minute is for the sum of \$2,000 to cover the cost of furnishing the officers' quarters which have been erected at Tai-po. These quarters are occupied by junior officers who could ill afford the expense of moving furniture and furnishing the house themselves. It is proposed to charge them 5 per cent. on the value of the furniture, which will be made available for them. The last Financial Minute is a small sum of \$60 for the cost of the house at Tai-po. Villagers who have been suggested this should have been provided for in the building proposed to be erected for the Magistrate at Tai-po, but it was decided afterwards that it is best to continue the house in the village as the more accessible to the Chinese villagers, who use the dispensary. With reference to the four Bills which are down to be read a first time, they will not be proceeded with until the complete legislative programme for the year is ready, but they have been drafted I thought it advisable they should be introduced to give members the greatest possible time for their consideration. The first of these Bills is Summary Offences Further Amendment Ordinance, 1905, and the object is to amend the summary amendment offence passed last year, to stop solicitation by prostitutes in the streets. Hon. members might recollect that on the second reading of that Ordinance last year an amendment was introduced which extended its scope by making it apply also to private streets. This was explained by the Attorney-General on the second reading of the Bill, and the Bill was ultimately passed, no member dissenting, but I was afterwards informed by the senior unofficial member of Council that none of the unofficial members had understood the explanation and the Bill had therefore been brought back so that its scope might be restricted. His Excellency went on to explain the objects of the other Bills, several of which are embodied in the Bills having come from Mr. Gompertz, who was acting as police magistrate here for some time.

## SUMMONING OF CHINESE ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the following resolution:—Whereas by section 5 of "The Summoning of Chinese Ordinance, 1899" (No. 12 of 1899) it was enacted that the said Ordinance should only continue in operation for the period of two years from the coming into operation of the said Ordinance, and for such further period or periods as might, from time to time, be determined by resolution of the Legislative Council, and whereas such operation has been continued by resolution of 1905, inclusive; it is hereby resolved by this Council that the Summoning of Chinese Ordinance, 1899, shall be further continued in operation for the further period of two years from the 31st day of March, 1906, inclusive.

## THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Gershom Stewart asked:—Will the Government take into consideration the advis-

ability of approaching the proprietors of the City Hall with a view to acquiring the building in order that it may be altered to meet the necessity of the growing community?

The Colonial Secretary:—Yes.

## TEACHING OF SANITATION TO CHINESE.

Mr. H. E. Pollock asked:—Will the Government state what steps are being taken to educate the Chinese tenants of houses in the principles of sanitation and ventilation which are applicable to the houses in which they live?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—No steps are being taken to educate the Chinese tenants of houses, but instruction in hygiene has been introduced into the curriculum of most Government and Grant-in-aid Schools in the Colony, with the result, in the first year, that are set forth in the paper laid on the table this afternoon.

## ROBINSON ROAD.

Mr. Pollock asked:—For what purpose was Robinson Road, Kowloon, opened up and on what date? When is it anticipated that the work will be completed and the road restored to its proper state?

The Director of Public Works replied:—The question is understood to refer to a trench recently opened from Middle Road northwards for distance of about 170 yards. It is for the purpose of raising a water main consequent upon the level of the road having been raised. It was not possible to carry out this work simultaneously with the construction of storm water drains and sewers recently undertaken. The opening was begun on the 8th February and it is anticipated that the work will be completed and the road restored to its proper state by the 3rd March.

## FIRE-ALARMS IN HONGKONG.

Mr. Pollock asked:—Will the Government state what steps they have taken, and what further steps they intend to take when, in connection with the installation of a system of fire-alarms? Will the Government also state what is the estimated cost of such installation?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—Since the last July, 1904, when a similar question was asked by the Honourable member for the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the Honourable member for the Justices of the Peace, Mr. Wodehouse, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whilst on leave in 1905 has made inquiries in London as to the system of fire alarms in use by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and reported that the system was not considered to be entirely satisfactory. Reference was then made to Singapore to learn how the "Gamewell System" reported to be in operation there was working. The reply, after some delay, was that there was no fire alarm system of any kind in Singapore. It is proposed to instruct Mr. R. H. Hallifax, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who is going on leave this spring, to make full inquiries into the systems in vogue in Great Britain and Ireland, but until his report is received no estimate of the cost can be framed.

## EXTENSION OF WATER STORAGE.

Mr. Pollock asked:—Will the Government state what progress has been made with the works for the extension of water storage at Tatum and at Tatum Tuk and at Kowloon? Will the Government also state when these respective works are likely to be completed? The Director of Public Works replied:—Tatum Tuk Scheme.—First section: The dam, which will be about 90 feet in height above ground level, has been constructed for fully half its height. The new road is far advanced, about 4 miles of main has been laid, and the erection of the pumping engines is about to be begun. It is anticipated that the whole of the works will be completed by the end of this year, and that the dam will be completed in time to enable the reservoir to be filled during the coming wet season.

Tatum Tuk Scheme.—Second section: Surveys in connection with the preparation of working drawings are proceeding. Kowloon Water Works.—Gravitation Scheme: The dam which will be about 100 feet in height above ground level, has been constructed for half its height. The main from the storage reservoir to the service reservoir is nearly completed and will shortly be utilized for conveying the water from several perennial streams, thus materially increasing the present supply. The filter beds and catchwater are in progress. It is anticipated that the whole of the works will be completed by the middle of next year, but will be so far advanced as to afford a sufficient supply for present requirements by next dry season.

## THE P. S. OFFICE AND LAW COURTS.

Mr. Pollock asked:—When is it anticipated that the new Post Office, (b) the New Law Courts, will be completed?

The Director of Public Works replied: It is anticipated that both buildings will be completed by the end of 1909.

## PROPOSED NEW ROAD.

Mr. Pollock asked:—Is it the intention of the Government to make a road from the top Tram Station to Plantation Road? If so, when? What is the estimated cost of such road?

The Director of Public Works replied: By arrangement with the owners of the Peak Hotel, a portion of the road referred to, where it affects their property, is to be made now. When this arrangement has been fulfilled, the Government will complete the road. The estimated cost of doing this is \$3,300.

## KENNEDY ROAD.

Mr. Pollock asked:—Will the Government procure and lay before the Council an estimate of the cost of continuing Kennedy Road in a southerly direction from the point of its junction with the Wanchai Gap Road so that it may lead down to the Race Course at the back of the Mohammedan Cemetery?

The Director of Public Works replied:—The question of improved communications in the locality referred to is at present receiving the attention of Government and the suggestion of the Hon. member will be considered.

## HARLEIGH ROAD.

Mr. Pollock asked:—Will the Government procure and lay upon the table an estimate of the cost of continuing Harleigh Road back to the north side of Victoria Park—(a) back to Victoria Gap, (b) complete Road?

The Director of Public Works replied:—The cost is roughly estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000. As there is no prospect of funds being available in the near future to carry out this work, which is not of great public importance, it is not considered advisable at present to incur the expense of making the surveys preliminary to forming a detailed estimate.

Mr. Pollock:—With reference to the last question, will this estimate include taking the road to Victoria Gap?

The Director of Public Works:—Assuming the Hon. member refers to only one of these alternatives the estimate will not be greatly affected by the change.

## SUMMARY OFFENCES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905. The object is to confine the meaning of the expressions "thoroughfare" and "public place" as used in the Summary Offences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1905, to the purposes of sections 3 and 4 of that Ordinance inasmuch as the unofficial members of the Council understood when voting for the passing

of that Ordinance that the scope and meaning of those expressions were so confined.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Agreed.

## MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890. The object of this Ordinance is to remove doubts as to the power of a Magistrate to treat a witness who has come voluntarily before him in the same manner as a witness who has attended on a subpoena; and to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of a Magistrate to deal summarily under the power conferred by section 80 of the charged under section 82 (5) (a) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance with obtaining credit under false pretences or by means of any other fraud; and also to remove doubts as to the power of Justices of the Peace to issue search warrants under the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

Agreed.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of Lunatic Asylums and to provide for the custody and care therein of persons of unsound mind. The object of this Bill is to authorize the establishment of lunatic asylums and the detention therein of persons of unsound mind; and to provide for the custody and care of persons detained in such asylums.

Agreed.

## ESTATES OF LUNATICS.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with respect to the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics.

The object of this Ordinance is to confer upon the judges of the Supreme Court, with respect to the persons and estates of such as being of unsound mind are unable to take care of themselves or estates, the like jurisdiction as is conferred by the Lunacy Act, 1890, upon the Lord Chancellor and Judges of the High Court of Judicature in England.

Agreed.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

## PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT.

A sum of eight thousand dollars to meet expenditure incurred by the Treasurer of the Reception Committee, and for illuminating the public buildings in connection with the visit of this Colony of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

## SIGNALLING VESSELS.

A sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Telegraph Service: contribution in connection with signalling vessels and messages to Observatory.

## PEAK RIFLE RANGE.

A sum of five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, rifle range at the Peak.

## PUBLIC WORKS—KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

A sum of sixty-five thousand two hundred and one dollars and fourteen cents and a sum of six thousand and twenty dollars in aid of the vote—Public Works Extraordinary, for the following items:—

Bacteriological Institute.....\$ 2,844.94

Government Civil Engineer's Office.....\$ 3,000.00

Extension of staff quarters.....\$ 3,000.00

Gunpowder depot, Green Island.....\$ 14,389.56

Harbour Office.....\$ 6,226.53

Post Office, Shanghai.....\$ 15,000.00

School, Yau-mai.....\$ 1,382.00

Tai Po, quarters for officers.....\$ 5,086.00

Volunteer head-quarters (contributions).....\$ 24.50

Miscellaneous drainage works.....\$ 326.85

Kowloon roads.....\$ 5,600.00

Green Island light improvement.....\$ 88.02

Kowloon-Canton railway—survey and preliminary work.....\$ 10,532.68

Bacteriological Institute.....\$ 1,920.00

Gunpowder depot, Green Island.....\$ 300.00

Government Civil Engineer's Office improvement.....\$ 1,800.00

Compensation to lessees of quarries D. 16 & D. 17, Lyeemum.....\$ 2,000.00

A sum of three thousand and four hundred dollars in aid of the vote judicial and legal departments for the following items:—Magistrate, New Territories, other charges, furnishing of new Tai Po quarters.....\$ 1,520.00

Law Registrar's Office, New Territories, other charges, furnishing of the new Tai Po quarters.....\$ 1,520.00

Total.....\$3,040

A sum of sixty dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Department—other charges, B. hospitals and asylums, New Territory, rent of temporary dispensary at Tai Po.

## THE C.P.R. CO'S SERVICE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's s.s. *Monticla*, which has been detached from the Company's Atlantic fleet to supplement their intermediate service on the Pacific, left England on the 20th instant, for Hongkong via the Cape of Good Hope. Upon arrival here the fishing trawlers to be excellent new passenger accommodation will be given, and she will be ready to sail hence for Vancouver via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, on the 2nd May, making her due at destination on the 26th May, as per schedule.

The *Monticla* is a twin screw, bilge keel steamship of 5,500 tons, has accommodation for 125 intermediate, also for 30 to 40 European steerage (3rd class) passengers. This vessel will be decided acquisition to the already suitably service intermediate service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

## MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SINGAPORE SKIPPER.

The body of a European found at Tanjong Katong, Singapore, has been identified as that of a German named Wilhelm Ahlert who has been missing from Anderson's Hotel in Cecil Street, where he was staying, since the 8th instant. Deceased was of German nationality and was known in Singapore as he has been in command of the local steamer *Hong Wan*. He spoke English well and has a wife in Liverpool. What caused deceased's death has not yet come out, though the police are making every effort to arrive at the facts, the stomach of deceased having been sent to the Government analyst for examination. The body of the body of Ahlert was wearing a watch and chain, but these were not found on the body.

## HAPHAZARD STREET REPAIRING.

ICE HOUSE STREET "UP" AGAIN.

22nd inst.

It is interesting to observe, remarks a correspondent, that Ice House Street is once again in a state of upheaval. Somewhat less than a couple of months ago, when the weather was at its worst and mud reigned supreme, the Telephone Company, or perhaps it was some other concern, had the street in disruption. Now they go at it again. One side of the thoroughfare is "up" to the depth of about three feet, and the coolies are working away in that methodical, leisurely way which is so exasperating. It would not matter so much if Ice House Street were a by-lane or an unused alley. But it is probably the busiest thoroughfare for its size in all Hongkong. It is the connecting link between Queen's Road and all the principal offices in the city. Stockbrokers, and business men generally, are rushing up and down the miserably narrow street at all hours of the day continually, in fact. In ordinary seasons it is just possible for two vehicles skilfully steered to pass each other, and even then there is some element of danger in the operation. But when the street is under repair it is practically impossible to avoid a collision. Even if the passing vehicles manage safely to negotiate the passage, the occupants are in such fear and trembling of a spill, which would ruin their nerves, they are all way for hours afterwards. Now why should it be necessary to be perpetually tinkering with Ice House Street? If the gas people, the Public Works Department, the Telephone Company and all the others who are at liberty to open the street at their own sweet will were to arrange matters the street need not be opened up once in a blue moon. But as it is they all act independently and seem, indeed, to take a pride in following in each other's footsteps. It is really too bad. Now the Hon. Mr. Pollock seems to be taking the streets and the under his wing he might give some of his attention to this matter. If he managed to secure some improvement in the present methods of dealing with Ice House Street he would earn the gratitude of all who have business in the vicinity of the banks.

## PAHANG GOLD MINES.

REDUCTION OF OUTPUT.

The Raub gold output for December, states the Pahang correspondent of the *Straits Times*, is returned as 991 ounces from 3,666 tons of ore treated, valued at approximately \$21,000, the 24% royalty on which would be \$5,160. From the published figures for last year, it appears that the export of gold from Pahang has fallen off considerably as compared with the year previous to that. In 1904, 18,800 ounces were obtained, but in 1905 only 9,650—a reduction of almost half this is due to Raub being now the only working gold mine in the State, and to the list of closed mines being a long one—Punjom, Selensang, K-chau, Tekkal, Tul, and Sepan. This is the first time during the past eleven years that the gold export has failed to reach five figures, and, in this connection, it is interesting to note that the total output for the last 16 years (that is, since the commencement of British Protection), had 231,269 ounces, or an average of 14,454 a year.

## THE SEIZURE OF DOLLARS CASE.

IMPORTANT RULING.

Judgment was delivered by the Court of Appeal in the Straits Settlements in the case of the exportation of Straits dollars which, it will be remembered, created a great sensation last year among the Chinese merchants of Penang and the Straits generally. On the 20th January, 1905, one Khoo Sen Yern, a member of the firm of Ho Joo and Co., remitted in the ordinary course of business the sum of \$5,490 to Hongkong, but prior thereto he called on and obtained from Messrs. Adamson, Gilliland & Co., agents in Penang for the P. & O. S. N. Co., a permit for the shipment of the Straits dollars, which permit was duly signed by the Harbour Master and by the Assistant Treasurer of the Government at Penang, duly authorised thereto and then exchanged by the said Messrs. Adamson, Gilliland & Co. for a shipping order. The defendant says that the said permit, which is now in the possession of the Registrar of Imports and Exports and in pursuance of which the said dollars were shipped by them, gave them all the authority necessary (if any were necessary) to send the said dollars to Hongkong. These dollars in the course of transit were seized in the port of Singapore and detained.

The case first came before Mr. Justice Fisher and judgment was delivered by the learned Judge on the 5th November last year, wherein he held that the seizure was lawful. The defendant appealed against the decision contending that the seizure was contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance XXIV of 1903 or to the provisions of the prohibition in Government Notification, No. 67 of 1905, or contrary to law.

Judgment in the above case was delivered on the 6th inst. The Court being of opinion:—That it was a condition precedent to the order published in the Gazette of 16th January, 1905, having any force that it should be approved by the Secretary of State; that until such approval was given the order had no force and effect and that nothing done subsequently could give it force or effect on a date earlier than that of the approval. Under the circumstances therefore of this case the seizure of the dollars in question was illegal and the plaintiff's claim cannot be allowed.

## ADMIRAL NOEL IN DANGER.

IN COLLISION WITH AN ELECTRIC CAR.

What might have proved a very serious accident occurred just in front of the entrance to the British Legation on the 27th ult., says the *Straits Observer*. Mr. Ralph Paget, H.B.M. Minister, and Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, were starting out for the Royal Bangkok Sports Club Gymkhana at Sapatoom in Mr. Paget's motor-car, which he was driving himself. They emerged from the Legation grounds by the gate to the north side of the Queen Victoria Memorial and were run into by a tram-car, the second of two proceeding city-wards at apparently their usual speed. The motor-car had one of its wheels knocked into pieces and its front position considerably damaged but fortunately neither the British Admiral nor Minister was injured in any way. The whole thing seems to have been caused by the carelessness of the tram-car driver, as he had been on the lookout, he must have seen the motor coming through the open rail work or through the southern gateway. Had the car gone through the latter it would have been different as there the trees and buildings to some extent mask the view of the roadway. As it is there is a nice little bit for someone to lay, to say nothing of the vexatious delay to Mr. Paget in having his car laid up for repairs for perhaps three months or so.

## ALLEGED MURDER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY YUNNAN STORY.

22nd inst.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this forenoon, Ruedo Antonio Riva and Giacchino Riva, Giovanni, the two Italians who were required by the Yunnan authorities, were brought up for examination under the extradition law, on a charge of committing murder within the jurisdiction of the Italian Consul at Mongtze, in Yunnan province, some time in August last year.

Mr. F. J. Badley prosecuted on behalf of the Police. Mr. Volpicelli, Italian Consul, watched this case on behalf of his government.

After reading out the various depositions of witnesses which were written in French and Italian, the Italian Consul-General stepped into the witness-box and put in as an exhibit the letter he received relating to the case from the Italian Consul at Mongtze.

Mr. F. P. Musso, interpreter, said that at 4 p.m. on December 14th last he read over and explained the charges to the defendants and administered the usual caution, in the Italian language. The men then made statements which witness took down in writing, word for word. After reading their statements the defendants signed them. Translations of the statements were made.

His Worship said that he was of opinion that the evidence heard was quite sufficient, and he cautioned the prisoners.

The first defendant said that on the night of August 24th, 1905, at about nine p.m., he left work to go home to sleep and when he got home he found his companions, Bozzello, and Bianchi there. The former was in bed and the latter was awake. Bianchi asked him whether he saw the dog, and he answered in the negative. He then asked him to get him the galley-lamp as he wanted to go and find the dog. He left in search of the dog and the first defendant went to bed. An hour or two later Bianchi returned with the second defendant. Bianchi then came up to the first defendant's bed and again questioned him about the dog. He told him that when he was out the dog came back but went out again. Bianchi told him to get up as he had invited the second defendant to the house. He refused to get up as he was tired after his day's work. He got up afterwards and they sat at a table drinking, while Bianchi looked sad. After they had been drinking a while the second defendant said that Bianchi had forced him to drink half a bottle of brandy. Bianchi said the second defendant was not forced, but that he drank it of his own will. The second defendant asked Bianchi if he had called him to his house to call him a thief. Bianchi got up from the table, glass in hand, and said that the second defendant was a thief. Then a row between the second defendant and Bianchi followed, and second defendant slapped Bianchi's face. At that moment the first defendant was at a desk filling a glass, and seeing the two men fighting he got between them and told them to stop. The fight was stopped, and they returned to their places at the table. Bianchi placed his head on the table and pretended to be asleep. A few minutes later Bianchi got up to go to bed and said that on the morning he would report the matter to his superior. The first defendant told him not to do that, as he was also in the wrong, having invited a friend to his house and then called him a thief. Bianchi said he knew the reason why he did not want the affair reported was that he had come to "live with pigs." Bianchi went to bed and the first and second defendants returned to the table for about five minutes. When they were about to go to bed Bianchi asked them to leave the house, saying that he would not care if he killed them both. On turning round to face Bianchi the first defendant saw that he had a rifle in his hand, which was pointed at his face. At the same moment he pulled the trigger but the bullet missed Riva. In a hurry he tried to re-load the rifle and the first defendant sprang on him. They had a struggle and the first defendant succeeded in getting the rifle. Bianchi then placed his hands in his trousers pocket to draw out a revolver but found some difficulty, as the arm had got stuck in his pocket. The first defendant was afraid of what was going to happen as Bianchi had threatened a few days previously to blow the roof off somebody's head, so he then gave him a blow with the butt-end of the rifle on the right arm and received a "bush" on the forehead from Bianchi. The latter then went to bed. Next afternoon the first defendant went to measure some work at the mines and on returning the sub-overseer asked for Bianchi.

After telling the defendant continued his statement. He said that after the row that night Bianchi went out during the night and fell into a hole hurting his head. Next day he accompanied Bianchi to a boat. Defendant had nothing more to say.

On the other hand the Italian authorities alleged that defendant struck Bianchi on the head with the rifle during the struggle, fracturing his skull and killing him.

The case was proceeding when our reporter left the Court.

## MARTIN'S TABLES.

Although the adoption of the metric system has been under consideration for a considerable period now, Great Britain still clings to the pounds, shillings and pence, rather than adopt a standard of tens. Those who have lived in the East know how much easier it is to calculate values in dollars and cents than in the currency of the United Kingdom, but the people of the old country were ever averse to change. Measurements, also, the simplicity of metres and kilometres is so generally recognised that engineers prefer that method of calculation to yards and feet. Mr. Alfred J. Martin is an enthusiast in advocating the metric system and for a number of years he has been publishing a book entitled "Martin's Tables," which gives both methods of calculation in all forms and proves conclusively the superiority of the "one language in commerce" system to the intricate processes which have to be overcome by the British schoolboy and merchant. Some time ago the Colonial Office invited the Governors of British colonies to state their views as to the advisability of adopting the metric system. The reply from this Colony was: "Hongkong would take action with other colonies. Martin's tables is a mine of information on the subject, and is a most convenient and complete work of measurements and calculations. It is published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C., and 2,6.

## SPECIMENS OF NEW SILVER DOLLARS.

Specimens of new silver dollars (one-tael value) have been sent from the central mint to the branch mints at Tientsin, Hankow, Wuchang and Canton with instructions that the minting of the coins begin at once. The new dollars will be first circulated in the treaty ports as stipulated in the new Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty. Work on the four subsidiary coins will begin later. It is expected that the new dollar, the silver standard of China, will be put into circulation before the end of 1906.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MURDER.

20th inst.

The second day of the Criminal Sessions opened this morning with the calling of Chau Kam, Wong Sing, and Ho Ah Wong, to answer to the charge of the murder of Chau Ben Chan, alias Choi Ming Chan, at Tai Po on the 3rd of February inst.

Sir Henry Berkeley, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared to prosecute. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Galt, appeared for the first and third prisoners, and Mr. C. C. Calhoun, under the same instructions, appeared for the second prisoner. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was impanelled:—Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie (foreman), A. R. Low, C. E. P. Herbst, H. M. Tiffenbaker, H. F. Campbell, R. S. Clark, and S. H. Michael.

In opening the case, addressing the jury, the Attorney-General said that the prisoners stood charged with the murder of Chau Ben Chan, alias Choi Ming Chan, and he asked the jury to remember that the deceased's name was Chau Ben Chan, and to note that the initials were "C.B.C." which would appear of some interest by-and-by. Deceased was an excise officer in the employ of the opium farmer and was stationed at Tai-po, where he lived in a







IN Summary Jurisdiction on Wednesday, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. M. Judge, presiding, an Indian sued a compatriot for the recovery of a sum of money as being money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the claim had been made for money lent, but it should have been made for money obtained by defendant on behalf of plaintiff, and Mr. Gardiner asked leave to amend the plaint accordingly. His Honour said he could not allow such amendment without the consent of the other side. The defendant refused to consent to the amendment and the case was dismissed with costs, but with leave to the plaintiff to bring another suit.

CAPTAIN Jayawardene, of the Ceylon Volunteers, on being questioned as to the proposed world-wide intercolonial shooting competition, said that the idea was quite feasible, and that he was already in correspondence with some of the Secretaries of Colonial Rifle Associations. The Bermudas were quite agreeable to joining the competition, but replies from several places had yet to be received. Capt. Jayawardene said also that there were prospects of Ceylon taking part in the next inter-port shooting competition. This competition, which is annually held in August, is now competitive for Hongkong, Singapore, and Burma. Captain Jayawardene had addressed the Secretary of the Singapore Rifle Association early in January on the subject, and said he expected a reply shortly.

THE carelessness of a "lily-footed" Chinese woman resulted on Wednesday in an accident which might have been attended with very serious results, and may yet lay the woman hors de combat for a while. As tram car No. 16 was rounding the bend just before Harbour-master's office, the woman wanting to alight, instead of waiting for the car to stop, stepped off as it was slowly descending the usual support off the "wrong way." Her feet were no support to her and the result was that her face came into violent contact with another car, much to the detriment of the former. When picked up by a bystander she was found to have sustained a nasty cut just beside the right eye, which bled profusely, as well as cut lips, and bruised arms and legs. She appeared utterly dazed by the shock but after sitting a while on the side walk to recover her senses, she suffered herself to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital. Of course, the usual inquisitive crowd quickly congregated, and the remarks heard from some of the gossips were somewhat more personal than sympathetic.

THE Emperor of Japan will be the first Knight of the Garter for the past 50 years to receive the star of the Order in its original form, from which it was diverted in the seventeenth century. King Edward, who is, of course, the head of the Order, had the star recently altered to its present shape which, it has been ascertained, was the original form of the star when it was added to the insignia in the sixteenth century. In addition to the star the Emperor receives from King Edward the badge, surcoat, and collar of the Order which complete the insignia. These will be conveyed to the Emperor by Prince Arthur of Connaught, by whom His Majesty will be invested with the Order of the most ancient, exclusive, and distinguished knighthood of the world. The insignia become the actual property of the Emperor after his investiture, as is always the case when a reigning sovereign is made a K.G., but when the Order is conferred on an English subject the insignia must be returned to the English sovereign on the death of the knight. Some sovereigns have had very valuable ensembles made of the star of the Order; the Tsar is said to have the most valuable star of the Garter in existence; it is made of the purest white diamonds, and is reputedly worth £100,000. It was once the custom for all foreign princes who were admitted to the Order to come to Windsor for the investiture ceremonies, but nowadays the English sovereign dispatches a special ambassador to the Court of the newly-made K.G., who bestows on him the insignia and performs the ceremony of investiture. *Japan Chronicle.*

THE Shanghai Times, of 14th inst., says:—A most unusual and unusual attack was made yesterday morning in French town on the person of the popular French Municipal Secretary, Mr. G. Laferrere. Mr. Laferrere resides in the French Municipal Building and while he was asleep in bed at a quarter of twelve yesterday morning he was startled by having his bedclothes suddenly thrown over his head and being gripped around the throat by two sinewy hands. A struggle ensued which lasted fully half-an-hour during which Mr. Laferrere fell from the bed to the floor with his head still entangled in the bedclothes and totally unable to see his assailant. Struggling for life and air and half choked, he finally managed to get the better of his opponent, but only for a while, as he was then too exhausted to hold on and the man got away, but not very far. The cries for assistance were heard and two natives and being seen running out of the compound were chased and captured. The man who attacked Mr. Laferrere turned out to be a former coolie in his employ who knew the ins and outs of the house well. It is suspected that he entered the room with a stolen key for the purpose of plunder, but while rummaging in a drawer in the room was disturbed by the sleeper moving and attacked him in this most unusual manner. Some money and several valuable articles were missing from the room which were found upon the man's person. Mr. Laferrere was badly mauled about the head and neck and was yesterday confined to his room, but it is expected he will be all right and about in a day or two.

#### Ships Passed The Canal.

26th January—Annam, Bengel, Dismal, Hysan, Glancus, Oceanic, Sthonia, Ghana, Alanca, Longor. 31st January—Sthonia, Fallodon Hall, Glancus, Den of Kelly, Den of Mains, Prince, Afghan Borussia, and February—Ernest Tydeus, Simons, Heliophos, Agamemnon, Dacia. 6th February—Norge, Beneluch, Denlond, Mertonshire, Limas, Socotra, Andran, Menell. 10th February—Bayer, Gneisau, Nubia, Teenkai, Tonkin, Vandalia. 13th February—Nedels, Palawan, Sengambila, Silverdown, Trave, 16th February—Idoneus, Machan, Polynesian, Ulysses. 20th February—Ajia, Denlauer, Pak Ling, Palmer, Poona, Sigovia, Vindobona, Prince Regent, Luitpold, Atholl, Conslon, Riverdon. Arrivals at Home—26th January—Denmohr, Mendaur. 2nd February—Montica. 6th February—Prins Eitel Friedrich, Glancus, Ernest Simons, Glenloch, Hector, Hysan. 10th February—Palermo. 13th February—Schuyt. 14th, Sthonia. 16th February—Gneisau. 20th February—Denlond, Polynesian, Tyden.

#### Shipping.

##### Vessels in Port.

STRANDE.  
Andree Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,027, Kumpel, 9th Feb.,—Bangkok 12th Feb., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.  
Antenor, Br. s.s., 3,561, R. Williams, 22nd Feb.,—Yokohama 6th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.  
Aratoun Apar, Br. s.s., 3,931, E. Frey, 23rd Feb.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 17th Feb., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.  
Binh Thuan, Fr. s.s., 2,000, R. Lagane, 13th Feb.,—Wakamat u. (Japan) 7th Feb., Coal.—B. & S.  
Borussia, Ger. s.s., 6,951, Ph. Hahn, 20th Feb.,—Wilhelmshaven 13th Jan., Gen.—H. A. L.  
Brand, Nor. s.s., 1,520, Evensen, 23rd Feb.,—Canton 23rd Feb., Gen.—Kwong Man Wo.  
Cairo, Nor. s.s., 3,381, J. Larsen, 13th Feb.,—Mojib 9th Feb., Gen.—Order.  
Chowda, Ger. s.s., 1,065, J. Spiesen, 16th Feb.,—Bangkok 9th Feb., Rice and Timber.—B. & S.  
Clara, Japen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 22nd Feb.,—Saigon 18th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.  
Chunssang, Br. s.s., 1,417, Cox, 20th Feb.,—Hongay 17th Feb., Coal.—J. M. & Co.  
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 903, H. Ohta, 22nd Feb.,—Tamsuivia Amoy and Swatow 21st Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.  
Decima, Ger. s.s., 794, H. Schlakier, 22nd Feb.,—Amoy 19th Feb., Ballast.—O. S. K.  
Delta, Br. s.s., 4,743, C. L. Daniel, 23rd Feb.,—Bombay 7th Feb., and Singapore 18th, Jan. 15th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K. & Co.  
Dr. Hans Jorg Kier, Nor. s.s., 691, H. E. Larsen, 19th Dec.,—Hollo 14th Dec., Sugar.—Aagaard & Thorsen Co.  
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, N.R., 16th Feb.,—Vancouver 25th Jan. and Shanghai 13th Feb., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.  
Fri, Nor. s.s., 260, C. Wagle, 22nd Feb.,—Chifoo 16th Feb., Vermicelli.—A. Thorsen & Co.  
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,711, T. Petersen, 22nd Feb.,—Saigon 12th Feb., Rice.—J. & Co.  
Haus Wagner, Ger. s.s., 965, Kayemann, 22nd Feb.,—Swatow 2nd Feb., Ballast.—J. W. & Co.  
Kioyer Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,495, S. Kawamura, 17th Feb.,—Kobe via Moji 12th Feb., Mates and Gen.—A. K. & Co.  
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, Ginnahan, 21st Feb.,—Canton 20th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.  
Longsang, Br. s.s., 1,092, A. E. Sandbach, 19th Feb.,—Manila 16th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Machew, Ger. s.s., 1,600, J. Harjes, 21st Feb.,—Bangkok 15th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.  
Matoppe, Br. s.s., 3,470, W. H. Dornand, 15th Feb.,—London via Colombo and Singapore 7th Feb., Gen.—N. Y. K.  
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, K. Houghton, 17th Feb.,—Sandakan 10th Feb., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Mercedes, Br. transport, 2,900, J. S. McGregor, 6th Feb.,—from Polo Condore Island.  
Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 22nd Feb.,—Calcutta 6th Feb., Coal.—J. M. & Co.  
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Denes, 22nd Feb.,—Bangkok 16th Feb., Rice and Meal.—B. & S.  
Palanocotta, Br. s.s., 2,068, T. P. Habb, 21st Feb.,—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 12th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.  
Radnorshire, Br. s.s., 1,880, Bond, 21st Feb.,—London 30th Dec., 1905, Penang and Singapore 14th Feb., Gen.—S. T. & Co.  
Sho Shu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,760, Nemoto, 17th Feb.,—Kobe 14th Feb., Coal.—O. S. K.  
Tymah, Dut. s.s., 2,479, N. de Bruijers, 22nd Feb.,—Macassar 12th Feb., Gen.—J. C. J. L.  
F. S. Queda, Br. s.s., 7,740, R. H. Coope, 22nd Feb.,—Rangoon 10th Feb., Rice.—Order.  
Windsor, Br. s.s., 1,853, J. B. Booth, 19th Feb.,—Fremantle, W.A. 2nd Feb., Sandalwood.—D. & Co., Ltd.  
Yawata Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,365, W. Mathieson, 22nd Feb.,—Nagasaki 16th Feb., Gen.—N. Y. K.  
Yiksang, Br. s.s., 1,236, W. D. Welsh, 23rd Feb.,—Canton 22nd Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

##### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

February 22nd, 1906, a.m.  
Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wt.  
Vladivostok 7 a.m. — — — — —  
Nemuro 6 a.m. 30.16 — — — — —  
Hakodate 6 a.m. 30.09 — — — — —  
Tokyo 6 a.m. 29.91 — — — — —  
Kobe 6 a.m. 29.95 — — — — —  
Nagasaki 6 a.m. 29.95 — — — — —  
Kagoshima 6 a.m. 29.9 — — — — —  
Naha 6 a.m. 29.92 — — — — —  
Isigakijima 6 a.m. 29.93 — — — — —  
Taihoku 6 a.m. 29.94 — — — — —  
Taichu 6 a.m. 29.94 — — — — —  
Tainan 6 a.m. 29.94 — — — — —  
Koshun 6 a.m. 29.92 — — — — —  
Iscaloies 6 a.m. 29.88 — — — — —  
Weihsaiwei 9 a.m. — — — — —  
Gutshai 6 a.m. 30.04 43.00 N 4 ft. f. w.  
Sharp Peak 6 a.m. 29.91 43.04 N 4 ft. f. w.  
Amoy 6.30 a.m. 29.85 61.00 SE 1 ft. d. h.  
Swatow 9 a.m. — — — — —  
Canton 6 a.m. 29.87 70.95 E 1 ft. of  
Hongkong 10 a.m. 29.93 75.8 E 3 ft. of  
Victoria Peak 6 a.m. 29.93 75.8 E 3 ft. of  
Gap Rock 6 a.m. 29.90 — — — — —  
Macao 6 a.m. 29.92 75.8 E 3 ft. of  
Haiphong 6 a.m. 30.00 88.47 SE 1 ft. c  
Bacolod 9 a.m. — — — — —  
Holl 6 a.m. 29.93 83. — — — — —  
Cebu 6 a.m. 29.96 83. — — — — —  
C. St. James 10 a.m. — — — — —

##### February 23rd, 1906, a.m.

Vladivostok 7 a.m. — — — — —  
Nemuro 6 a.m. 30.16 — — — — —  
Hakodate 6 a.m. 30.05 — — — — —  
Tokyo 6 a.m. 29.86 54.02 NE 2 ft. c  
Kobe 6 a.m. 29.68 — — — — —  
Nagasaki 6 a.m. 29.64 — — — — —  
Kagoshima 6 a.m. 29.68 — — — — —  
Naha 6 a.m. 29.84 — — — — —  
Isigakijima 6 a.m. 29.89 — — — — —  
Taihoku 6 a.m. 29.94 — — — — —  
Taichu 6 a.m. 29.89 — — — — —  
Tainan 6 a.m. 29.91 — — — — —  
Koshun 6 a.m. 29.87 — — — — —  
Iscaloies 6 a.m. 29.89 — — — — —  
Weihsaiwei 9 a.m. 30.07 27. — — — — —  
Gutshai 6 a.m. 30.04 39.82 NW 5 ft. c v  
Sharp Peak 6 a.m. 29.91 54.02 NE 2 ft. c  
Amoy 6.30 a.m. 29.79 61.00 SE 1 ft. d. h.  
Swatow 9 a.m. 29.83 65.05 — — — — —  
Canton 9 a.m. 29.94 59.88 NW 2 ft. c  
Hongkong 10 a.m. 29.91 67.99 E 3 ft. of  
Victoria Peak 6 a.m. 29.88 — — — — —  
Gap Rock 6 a.m. 29.88 65. — — — — —  
Macao 6 a.m. 29.88 65. — — — — —  
Haiphong 6 a.m. 29.96 84.04 WSW 1 ft. c  
Manila 6 a.m. 29.96 84.04 WSW 1 ft. c  
Bacolod 9 a.m. 29.89 81. — — — — —  
Holl 6 a.m. 29.89 81. — — — — —  
Cebu 6 a.m. 29.89 81. — — — — —  
C. St. James 10 a.m. — — — — —

#### SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF DIVIDEND.	QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	{ £1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$18.66 67 } for first half-year 1905	5 %	\$890 sales (London 1905) 138 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905		
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$147,505	\$211,540	\$20 for 1905	6	\$335
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$162,211 \$22,455 \$9,955	Nil.	\$1 1/2 per cent for 1905	5 1/2	194
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 2/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2	Tls. 95
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$20	100	\$1,000,000 \$31,145 \$1,013,910 \$1,152,364	\$233,112	\$4 for 1904	5 1/2	240 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	160	\$1,000,000 \$55,000 \$1,055,000	\$426,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2	\$177
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$18,933 \$1,018,933	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2	\$88 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,202,506	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2	\$320 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$261,638	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$21
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	100	\$1,000,000 \$88,041 \$250,000 \$500,000	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30th Nov. 1905	8 1/2	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	100	\$1,000,000 \$154,331 \$1,154,331	21,160	\$1 for second half-year 1905	8 1/2	\$143
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$3,999	4,441	\$2 1/2 @ 110/- = \$2,295 for 1904	6 1/2	\$57
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	100	\$1,000,000 \$3,999 \$4,000,000	43,762	{ Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905 1/2 (Coupon No. 6 for 1905	7 1/2 7 1/2 4 1/2	Tls. 60 Tls. 50 22 1/2 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$6,000,000	\$929	{ \$1.80 } { \$1.00 } for year ending 30th Nov. 1905	5 1/2 4 1/2	\$32 \$23
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$2,257,373 \$3,257,373	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$147
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	9 1/2	Tls. 36 buyers
FINANCIALS.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$150,000 \$1,150,000	142,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 %	\$212
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$150,000 \$1,150,000	38,087	\$10 for 1904		\$40
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,743	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31st Dec. 1904		Tls. 72
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$26,011	13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)		Tls. 10 sales
Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$26,011	6,509,050	Final of 50 cents making 6/- for 1905		G. \$17 sellers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$26,011	8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$31
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Amoy (S. C.) Dock & Co., Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	9 1/2	Tls. 1224 buyers
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 (on old capital) for 1904		\$24
Hongkong & Rowland & Co., Ltd.	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2	\$107
Ho Tung and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	20,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$501,311	\$6 for first half-year 1905	8 %	\$164
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$75	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. 10,260	\$1 for 1905	7 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2	Tls. 227 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 2,761	Tls. 18 for 1904	8 1/2	Tls. 215
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	19,028	First year		Tls. 100
House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 806	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30th Nov. 1905	9 %	\$28
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$1,502	{ Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 None	12 % 7 %	\$15 \$100
Do. (Founders)	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$1,502	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$71
Do. (New Issue)	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$1,502			
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2	\$149
London Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$67,830	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$17
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905	13 %	Tls. 18
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	First year	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Lumppies Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$5,070	8 cents for 1905	6 1/2	\$12
London Land and Building Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$54	\$2 1/2 for 1905	7 %	\$55
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 828,813	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2	Tls. 111 ex div.
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 %	Tls. 115
West Point Building Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$771	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8 for year ended 31st Nov. 1905	13 1/2	Tls. 58 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$30,000	\$1 for the year ending 31st Nov. 1905	7 %	\$143 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 103,000	3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 524 buyers
Yau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	none	Tls. 8 for 1905	13 %	Tls. 12 ex d.v.
Yau Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 5,658	4 % a/c 1897		Tls. 275 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$20	None		\$100
Leif's Asbestos & Glass Agency, Limited	8,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$1,181	1 1/2 per share for 1904	10 %	\$63 sellers
Cathay, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	10 %	\$10 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	2,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905		Tls. 80
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$37.39	None		110
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$1,681	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31st Nov. 1905	7 %	\$151
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	6 1/2	\$324
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for the year	10 %	\$55
Hah & Holtz, Limited	21,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 } { 50 cents } for year ending 31st Nov. 1905	6 1/2	\$164 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30th Nov. 1904	7 %	\$153 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	125	125	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$154 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$2,500	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	7 1/2	\$145 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterworks Company, Limited	15,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$21,582	Interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.12.05 making	9 1/2	Tls. 2324 buyer
Lau, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 35,849	{ 4th interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.12.05 making } { in all Tls. 22 1/2 for 1905	9 1/2	Tls. 25
Latipat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1902		\$5 buyers
London (S. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. P. 53,619	None		\$50
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. 16,455	None		
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 130
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 %	Tls. 671
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905		Tls. 105 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 1,207	Interim of Tls. 2		Tls. 60 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 17,220	{ Interim of 15/- for 1905 First year		Tls. 5000 new Tls. 170
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. \$5,638	None		\$20
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$4,134	50 cents for year ended 31st Nov. 1905	8 1/2	\$6
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	23,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$700	\$5 for 1905		\$160 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 1/2	Tls. 110 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$551	{ 80 cents } { \$19.80 } for year ended 31st Nov. 1905	9 % 11 %	\$9 \$180
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$5,095	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	7 1/2	\$13
Do. (Founders)	100	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$676	Final of 70 cents making \$1.23 for year 1904/05	11 %	\$11
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000				
William Powell, Limited	15,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,000,000				